THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 353

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$13 00
" " per week	25
To news-dealers, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion	$1 50
" " each additional insertion	75
" " one week	4 00
" " two weeks	6 00
" " three weeks	7 00
" " one month	8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year	$5 00
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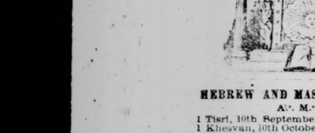
MASONIC DIRECTORY.



HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September	1868
1 Cheshvan, 10th October	"
1 Chisleu, 9th November	"
1 Tebeth, 9th December	"
1 Shebat, 7th January	1867
1 Adar, 6th February	"
1 Veadar, 8th March	"
1 Nisan, 6th April	"
1 Ijar, 6th May	"
1 Sivan, 4th June	"
1 Thamur, 4th July	"
1 Ab, 3d August	"
1 Elul, 1st September	"

Ash Wednesday, 6th March.
Maunday Thursday, 18th April.
Good Friday, 19th April.
Easter Sunday, 21st April.
Ascension, 30th May.
Pentecost, 9th June.
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. R. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. C. W. Sellars, W.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA CHAPTER, No. 28.·. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, Madison and Second. John Alcalá, W.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 269. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; H. Bethe, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 340 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John T. Worsham, 33d, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

261 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated communications on Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MYSIAS Council of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellorsh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. K. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.·. No. 1.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DE COURCELLES Council of K.·.-B.·. 30th., No. 1.·. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Comm.·.; William Y. Citrole 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Allselle, 33d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

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"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING,
—AND—
REPAIRING,

Done at short notice by

ISAAC ISAACS,
54 1-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar3

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☞ Satisfaction given, or Goods will be received back again WITHOUT CHARGE.

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A Card.

WE will at once rebuild our warehouse, and will have it completed by the 15th of September, but by the first day of that month we will be ready to receive goods on store

These goods will be divided into proof compartments by brick walls, and covered with tin Those who have patronized us for the last two seasons, and those who may have proposed to do so the approaching one, may rest assured we will be ready for them.

We design establishing a Cotton Compress in connection with our warehouse, upon an adjacent lot, which will be ready by the 1st of October or sooner. The proximity of our establishment to the river renders the handling of cotton so convenient that we can transfer cotton for shipment by river free of drayage. The advantage of the position is equal to one day's age on all cotton sent for compressment from other warehouses, while on all cotton in our warehouse for compressment there can be two drayages saved, since it would be as easy for us to transfer it from our shed to the compress as to turn it out in the ordinary way for transfer by drays

jy30 J. R CHRISTIAN & CO.

KNABE PIANOS!
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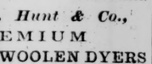

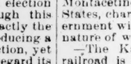

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EUREKA AND PRATT'S
SOUTHERN MADE
COTTON GIN.

THE EUREKA GIN separates hulls, boils and lint, clean from the Seed Cotton, and will pay for itself in one crop of 50 bales. PRATT'S GIN needs no puffing but speaks for itself, and like gold is tried not forgotten by those who have tried it. Gins repaired by a skilful Ginwright at short notice. Factory was burned by the Yankees while he was in the Confederate service.

Gin Bands, Gum and Leather, furnished at factory prices. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Address, Memphis, Tenn.,

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LYONS, FIES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

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CAN be found at Rooms No. 5 and 6, Southern House, corner of Main and Beal street, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having diseases peculiar to their sex. Age and long experience convinces him that all can be relieved, no matter how severe the case, or of how long standing; and above all others he desires those cases which have been *PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.*

☞ Diseases of children will also receive especial attention.

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jy14

WM. G. SWAN. G. P. FOUTE

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Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh9 tf

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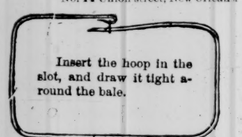
SELF-FASTENING
WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIE

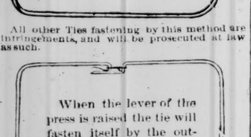
FOR COTTON BALES.

CHAS. C. JOHNSEN, Sole Prop'tr,
No. 14 Union street, New Orleans.



Insert the hoop in the slot, and draw it tight around the bale.

All other Ties fastening by this method are infringements, and will be prosecuted at law as such.



When the lever of the press is raised the tie will fasten itself by the outward pressure of the bale.

We are sole agents and are prepared to fill orders for the above

Self-fastening Wrought Iron Buckle Tie,

on the most favorable terms. We are having them manufactured the most superior iron and thoroughly tested.

D. H. DAVIS & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
Louisville, June 22, 1867. au1

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Children's Teething, and the Great Preventive of Asiatic Cholera.

MAGUIRE'S BENNE PLANT.

THIS Extraordinary Medicine, the fame of which is spread broadcast throughout the country, is undoubtedly superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the complaints for which it is intended. We have in our possession testimonials furnished voluntarily by Col. Long, late Chief Topographical Engineer Bureau at Washington, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Gen. Pleasanton, and others of the army; Father Abram J. Ryan, the celebrated Indian Missionary, also Officers of the Navy, Surgeons, Hospital Stewards, Commanders of nearly every steamer plying on the Mississippi and tributary rivers, Western Sanitary and Christian Commissions, Army Chaplains, and others too numerous to mention. Likewise highest encomiums of the Press, most of which are published in our almanac, which we shall send to any one requesting it, praising its valuable medicinal qualities in the highest terms. No other medicine has such recommendations.

J. & C. MAGUIRE,
Sole Proprietors, St. Louis.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere jy28-d&w tf

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote much attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

Office—Hallman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

J. H. MCCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Charles Bertsch and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 57, part 2, page 208 and following, I will, on Saturday, the 28th September, 1867, in front of the Courthouse door of the Law Court of Memphis, in Memphis, Tennessee, on Second street between Union and Gayoso streets, between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 1 o'clock p.m. of said day, proceed to sell, at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lot or parcel of land in the city of Memphis and designated on the plat of said city as part of lot No. 371, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of a lot on the south side of Jefferson street known as George Cromwell's, 88 feet westwardly from the intersection of Jefferson and Third street; thence eastwardly with the south side of Jefferson street fifty-eight feet to its intersection with Third street; thence southwardly with the west side of Third street one hundred and forty-eight and a half feet to an alley; thence westwardly with the north side of said alley one hundred and forty-eight feet six inches to the west side of another alley; thence northwardly with the east side of said alley thirty-six feet to the south boundary line of said Cromwell's lot; thence eastwardly with said Cromwell's south boundary line 90½ feet to the southeast corner of said Cromwell's lot; thence northwardly with the east boundary line of said Cromwell's lot one hundred and twelve and a half feet to the beginning.

The title to said property is believed to be perfect, and the equity of redemption is waived, but I convey as trustee only.

au23 td THOMAS LEECH, Trustee.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an execution to me directed from the Law Court of Memphis, in a case wherein the M. and A. of Memphis are plaintiffs and A. M. Ferguson is defendant, I will on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., in front of the courthouse door in the city of Memphis, offer and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, viz: A house and lot situate in city of Memphis, etc., fronting 20 feet on the south side of Beale street and running back between parallel lines, and on a line parallel with DeSoto street, 120 feet to an alley crossing DeSoto street; said lot begins at a point 102 feet west of DeSoto street, and the house on the same is numbered 115. Levied on as the property of said A. M. Ferguson to satisfy the above mentioned execution in favor of said M. and A. of Memphis. J. M. WINTERS, Sheriff, etc.

By J. H. SWAN, D. S.
September 9, 1867. se10 law3w

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEMAGOGUE.

[32D DEGREE SCOTTISH RITE.]

Among the enemies of Freedom, none are more potent than the DEMAGOGUES, in all ages the bane, and workers of the ruin, of Republics. Advocating dangerous and unsound doctrines, in order to climb to power, they care not by how crooked paths they reach it. To them are owing the diseases that eat out the heart of Republicanism, and make Freedom but a name; to them, popular license and disregard of law, interference with the freedom of elections, and fraud and violence at the polls; to them the stirring of sectional questions that infuriate one part of a country against the other; fanatical doctrines that distract and divide; crude sophistries that mislead, and mad experiments that impoverish; legislation that disgraces, and the neglect of national defences that weaken, a country. To them, injustices towards weaker nations, and violations of the general peace, which Providence invariably furnishes at last with the ruin of the nation that so sins. To them the destruction of all that is conservative in government. To the victories that ruin, and the revengeful cruelties that dishonour.

To corrupt and demoralize the People; to make Expediency a national idol, and the people deaf to the virtue of reason and justice; to make the restraints of wholesome laws odious, and sound political doctrine be regarded as heretical; to put themselves forward as the Tribunes of the People, demanding for them more liberty and less government; to inflame their vanity and inflate their self-esteem; to propose and urge agrarian measures, whose inevitable result is general demoralization and the desolation of ruin; to cast into the hands of the people the election of all officers, even of the judiciary, so making impartiality and independence on the bench almost impossible; to lead the people to distrust all who are wise and sagacious among them, and banish from the public counsels all who are not flatterers or incompetent; to descend to the lowest arts, the crookedest devices and the basest practices, to falsehood and slander and self-degradation, in order to obtain votes,—these are the usual and common expedients of the Demagogue, fawning, sycophantic and servile to the people when seeking power, and insolent, vain and incapable, when it has been gained.

By these means, the body politic after a time becomes wholly diseased and corrupt. Feuds and dissensions distract its different sections from each other; the plainest Constitutional provisions are evaded or recklessly set at nought. The most unsound and dangerous theories becomes part of the national creed; confidence in the honesty of public men is lost, and the velocity of the nation's downward progress continually accelerated, until it rushes into strife and sudden ruin.

Sound opinions in Statesmanship are seldom popular; and the people, always short-sighted and unwise, distrusting the Statesmen whose vision is keener and more prophetic than their own, will have no leaders but those who stand on their own level of capacity and intellect. No doctrine is so absurd, so dangerous, so demoralizing or so dishonest, that it will not find favour, or that the Demagogue, if he think it likely to advance his prospects for preferment, will not urge it on the people.

He needs neither honesty nor honour nor principle, neither intellectual capacity, nor Statesmanship nor learning; but only a kind of bastard eloquence, plausibility, cunning, and a total disregard for the ultimate consequences to the public of the courses to which he urges it, if only they are likely to result in profit to himself. Demagogues have never been wanting in any Government; and unfortunately there never was a people that was not prone to be deceived and deluded by them. To expose these architects of ruin whenever it shall be in our power, to diminish their influence, prevent their success, and defeat their attempts to mislead the people, is henceforth for you a warm and solemn duty; and in this work and warfare, no man is wholly powerless. Every where and daily, occasions to counteract the poisonous influences of the Demagogue will present themselves; and however little you may seem to effect, remember that the widow's mite may in the end be followed by results as great as those that flow from the rich man's costly offering.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

INDIANA.

Grand Lodge.—A decision of the last session: "Constituted Lodges must construe and administer their own by-laws, and questions can only be passed upon by the Grand Lodge on appeal from the decision of the constituent lodge, or in some way known to the constitution and laws of the G. L.

The Grand Master, at its last meeting, utters the following just criticisms:

Much trouble and some confusion has arisen in our jurisdiction the past year, in consequence of a declaration of the Grand Lodge, at its last communication, to be found on page 53 of the printed proceedings, in the following language: "The ancient charges and long established Masonic usages require a brother to have been elected and installed to serve as Warden of a legally constituted Lodge, before being eligible to election as Worshipful Master." Though this declaration did not assume exactly the features of a law, and was introducing a novel feature into our jurisdiction, yet I did not feel at liberty to disregard its meaning, inferring that it was the intention of the Grand Lodge that it should have the force and efficiency of law; I have, therefore, in every case coming under my observation, enforced its observance.

I do not doubt the power of Grand Lodges to make any law that may seem to them right and proper, provided the ancient landmarks are not violated, and then enforce obedience to their enactments. They might, perhaps, declare a thing to be so that really had no existence; but we should ever keep in mind that power and right are not always convertible terms. We may have the power to declare that no Brother shall act as Master of a Lodge till he has been elected, installed and served in every other office known in a Lodge of Masons; but the right or expediency of such a declaration none will maintain. We have the right and power to say that none shall act as Master of a Lodge till he has been elected, installed and served as Warden; but we have no right to say that the ancient charges require it, for the simplest and plainest reason in the world, and that is, that it is not true.

I am not prepared to say at what time Masters and Wardens first became elective, but evidently not till long after the origin of these "ancient charges," although their antiquity is established by strong evidence of their great antiquity. After 1722 they were published in a book with this imposing title: "The Charges of a Freemason, extracted from the Ancient Records of Lodges beyond the sea, and of those in England, Scotland and Ireland, for the use of Lodges in London; to be read at the making of new brethren, or when the Master shall order it." Now how ancient these "records" were is unknown. Previous to 1717, a sufficient number of Masons could meet, open a Lodge, and make Masons with the consent of the sheriff or chief magistrate of the place, and when they had done this to business for which they had assembled, they dissolved—the brethren departing to meet again according to the necessity of circumstances. Certainly no election and installation of Masters and Wardens often; but in 1717 a regulation was adopted, limiting the assembling of Masons to Lodges convened in certain places and legally authorized by the warrant of the Grand Master and the consent of the Grand Lodge, and it was long after this that we began to hear of the election and installation of Masters and Wardens.

The ancient charge so often referred to, when speaking of the legal qualifications of Masters, is the fourth in number, and is in the following words: "All preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; that so the lords may be well served, the brethren not put to shame, nor the Royal Craft despised; therefore, no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit. It is impossible to describe these things in writing, and every brother must attend in his place and learn them in a way peculiar to this fraternity; only candidates may know that no Master should take an Apprentice unless he had sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's lord, and of being made a brother and then a Fellow-Craft in due time, even after he has served such a term of years as the custom of the country directs; and that he should be descended of honest parents, that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive to the honor of being the Warden and then the Master of the Lodge, the Grand Warden, and at length the Grand Master of all the Lodges, according to his merit.

"No Brother can be a Warden until he has passed the part of a Fellow-Craft, nor a Master until he has acted as Warden, nor Grand Warden until he has been Master of a Lodge, nor Grand Master unless he has been a Fellow-Craft before his election, who is also to be nobly born, or a gentleman of the best fashion, or some eminent scholar, or some curious architect or other artist, descended of honest parents, and who is of singular great merit in the opinion of the Lodges. And for the better and easier and more honorable discharge of his office, the Grand Master has a power to choose his own Deputy Grand Master, who must be then, or must have been formerly, the Master of a particular Lodge, and has the privilege of acting whatever the Grand Master, his principal, should act, unless the said principal be present, or interpose his authority by letter. These rulers and governors, supreme and subordinate, of the Ancient Lodge are to be obeyed in their respective stations by all the brethren, according to the old Charges and Regulations, with all humility, reverence, love and alacrity."

I have given the "charge" in full, that all may see that not one word is said about election or installation. The first clause of this charge is very explicit, and corresponds very much with our notions and teachings, that it is not the worldly wealth or honors of any man that recommends him to the regards of Masonry. The internal qualifications are the magnet that attracts the confidence and attachment of a Mason; he is not bewildered or ensnared by the gaudy tinselry and trappings that not unfrequently cover worthlessness. It is the worthy and well qualified that the Mason delights to honor; consequently, leave him free to select a Master because of his "merit," and not because he may have accidentally served as Warden. Even the second paragraph of this charge only speaks of having "acted" as Warden; not elected, installed and served, as is said in our declaration. The second paragraph of the fifth charge says, that "the most expert of the Fellow-Craftsmen shall be chosen or appointed the Master or overseer of the Lord's work, who is called the Master by those that work under him." Anderson, in 1738, speaking of the qualifications of the Master, uses the language, "till he has 'acted'" as Warden somewhere. Running though all this history Master of qualifications, there is the provision that a Master may be elected from the floor in the formation of new Lodges, and in old ones where none that has previously filled the office of Master or Warden will consent to serve. The conclusion, then, to which I arrive on this subject is, that the Grand Lodge has power to prescribe what qualifications a brother shall be in possession of before being installed Master of a Lodge. She may take "Ancient Charges" or "Old Regulations" as the File of her action, or may adopt her own; only in being careful never to violate or remove the landmarks.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The bullion in the Bank of England exceeds its note circulation.

—Gen. Grant has issued an order abolishing the army clothing depot in New York city.

—It is exceedingly doubtful if Gen. Grant will recommend a new trial for Fitz John Porter, there being no precedent or law for it.

—The receipts from internal revenue have diminished to an average of about $300,000 daily.

—King William has consented to visit Rastadt and review the troops of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

—The wheat crop of England and Scotland is under average. Barley and oats are above average crops.

—The Atlantic cable telegraph company have declared a dividend of four per cent. preference shares.

—The alleged forged bonds discovered at the Hague turn out to be Confederate bonds issued during the war.

—Disturbances have broken out in various parts of the republic of Hayti.

—Frequent rows are reported between the soldiers and freedmen at Augusta, Georgia.

—The Kansas democratic state convention met at Leavenworth city on Thursday, 19th inst.

—Gen. Scofield has been trying his hand at "legislating" in Virginia, by modifying the oyster law.

—There were fifty-five marriage licenses granted in Cincinnati during the week ending September 14th.

—The Cincinnati common council reached New York Thursday night.

—The number of deaths in Chicago for the week ending September 14th, were 116, a decrease of forty-four for the corresponding week last year.

—Santa Fe papers of the 6th report that the election for delegate to congress, on the 20th ult., passed off quietly. The latest information gave Clever 250 majority over Chavez.

—In the Ohio constitutional convention at Albany, yesterday, a proviso proving against the sale of the canals was adopted.

—The first race over the Buckeye club course, on Monday, will be for the Burnett house purse of 1500.

—The Massachusetts state temperance convention met at Worcester on Tuesday. A resolution was adopted advocating prohibition by state constitutions.

—The commissioners of Berlin and Vienna are engaged in negotiating a commercial treaty which will relieve the trade between Germany and Austria from many restrictions.

—The managers of the Kansas Pacific railroad company propose to purchase the Missouri Pacific line, and change its grade to that of the Kansas.

—Many southern people are taking the oath under the recent amnesty proclamation, and will soon demand registration.

—Every living member of the old whig state committee, in Connecticut, is now in the ranks of the democratic party, upholding the "constitution and the union."

—A Havana dispatch says that Senor Montacetine had sailed for the United States, charged by the St. Domingo government with sundry commissions, the nature of which were unknown.

—The Kansas pacific branch of the Pacific railroad is completed twelve miles beyond the section just accepted by the commissioners, which carries the track 250 miles west of the Missouri river.

—Information received from reliable parties states that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are now in Middle Park, and have driven out the Utes, as reported a few days ago.

—Gen. Hancock is to take command of the district of Louisiana and Texas immediately. His headquarters, for the present, will be at Baton Rouge.

—On Wednesday dispatches were sent from the war department to Gen. Mower, commanding the fifth military district, making inquiries of the condition of the officers in his command afflicted with the yellow fever.

—The base ball match for the championship of the country, on Monday, between the Atlantics, of Brooklin, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, resulted in a victory for the former, by twenty-eight to sixteen.

—Official returns of the Maine election, received at the office of the secretary of state, from one hundred and forty towns, give Chamberlain 59,061, and Pillsbury 44,702; majority for Chamberlain, 11,704.

—Department clerks in Washington are apprehensive that the president's proclamation commanding all government officers to support the constitution, is a notice of impending removal for all who disagree with the executive interpretation of that instrument.

—Treasurer Spinner, in response to many inquiries in regard to the genuineness of certain five dollar national bank notes, the elliptical engraving on the backs of which is less distinct than others, says both are genuine, the difference being caused by the efforts of the engraver to improve the plate after having been in use for a year.

—A collision occurred Thursday on the Elmira and Canandaigua railroad, between an excursion train of ten cars and part of a freight train that had been left on the track. The speed of the train was considerably stopped, and only those who were crowded on the platform were the sufferers. Two men were killed and a great many seriously injured.

—Business was suspended on 'change in Cincinnati on Wednesday, for half an hour, owing to a reception given to Maj. Gen. Sheridan, who visited the exchange and was received with most enthusiastic demonstrations.

—The gross earnings of the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific railway, for August, were $236,000. The government business for the same time amounted to $80,000, of which one-half is retained by the United States, which the amount pays the interest on all bonds issued to the company, and contributes nearly seven per cent. toward the payment of the principal.

—Moustier, in a circular note relative to the recent meeting at Salzburg, states that "the journey was solely dictated by the idea of hearing affectionate testimony of sympathy to the imperial family of Austria, so cruelly affected by a late misfortune."

—Courtesy of the steerage passengers of the steamship Minnesota, which arrived at New York on the 16th, died on the voyage, from cholera. It is stated that the disease was caused by the overcrowding of the vessel, in consequence of the transfer of persons collected for the steamer England, of another line, which was chartered by the British government for the Abyssinia expedition.

—The state fairs of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota occur at the same time this year, opening September 30th and closing October 5th. The Illinois fair will be held at Quincy, that of Iowa at Clinton, that of Indiana at Terre Haute, and that of Minnesota at Rochester.

—Gen. Ord, in command of the fourth military district, has issued an order against the assembling of armed bodies under any pretense whatever. Hereafter at all public meetings a guard will be detailed to attend and search for arms, which will be seized. He sa s the practice of carrying fire-arms is prevalent among bullies and cowards, and does not prevail in well organized and civilized communities.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

CHARLESTON, September 20.—Registration closed in this city yesterday. The colored majority is 1801.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—Partial returns from most of the counties in the state, foot up a a majority of 8000 for the new constitution, in addition to a majority in this city, which was 10,584. Some counties are yet to be heard from, and it is supposed they will increase the majority.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—A special to the New York *Times* gives the following views of the president on the situation at the south, as recently expressed in conversation with certain politicians who called upon him for the purpose of urging him to reopen registration in the military districts of the south: He informed them he could not do so without incurring certain risk of impeachment, and admitted the reconstruction bill to confer on the district military commanders the sole control over registration. His only power of interference was the removal of commanders when they failed to execute the laws in accordance with his views of their legal construction. He admitted that the district commanders were acting under the direct authority of congress in the performance of a civil duty, and if he should attempt to assume power as commander-in-chief, to control the time of registrations and elections, they would have the right to refuse to obey his orders and would not be amenable to punishment for military insubordination if they did so. He stated that his recent promulgation of an amnesty proclamation threw upon congress the onus of depriving legally qualified voters from registry and voting, and he hoped the southern people would appreciate it in that light. If any pardoned persons, he continued, attempt to register and are refused, the courts are open to them, and they can compel the military to allow them to register through the courts, if they do not do so. He concluded by saying that the fault of disfranchisement rested with congress as he claimed he had done all he could to restore them to their rights.

ROBERT A. MOON,

Cotton Factor

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES—Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Commission or selling option One Dollar per Bale.

To the Cotton Planters of West Tennessee, Atabama, Mississippi and Arkansas:

The undersigned respectfully tenders his services as agent for the sale of your cotton in this city, and for the purchase of your supplies. The unfortunate termination of the late war, which so materially affected the best interests of the South, has also had its effect upon the commission business of this city, as transacted between planter and merchant. You doubtless well remember with what pertinacity previous to the war, amounting in some instances to annoyance, you were solicited for your business at the rate of fifty cents per bale commission, free of drayage, and stored for twelve months without charge. Then as we are again the producer was the ruling element, and high rates for landlords and merchants were the result of planters' patronage. No people or occupation have been more seriously paralyzed than planters and planting, and none so much deserve to be fostered and aided in their unfortunate changed condition. How that aid so much needed has been meeted out you I opine too well know. Onerous government taxes in general, and a tax of 2½ cents per pound on your leading production, Cotton, large profits you have had to pay upon supplies furnished, commissions on sales ranging from $5 to $10 per bale, monthly storage at exorbitant prices and other expenses, as per reference to your account sales, as a sum total will leave you but little if anything upon which to rebuild your shattered fortunes, or to compete with cheap order of affairs.—Free labor. When I withdrew from the Cotton and Commission Business in accordance with my views of their legal construction. He admitted that the district commanders were acting under the direct authority of congress in the performance of a civil duty, and if he should attempt to assume power as commander-in-chief, to control the time of registrations and elections, they would have the right to refuse to obey his orders and would not be amenable to punishment for military insubordination if they did so. He stated that his recent promulgation of an amnesty proclamation threw upon congress the onus of depriving legally qualified voters from registry and voting, and he hoped the southern people would appreciate it in that light. If any pardoned persons, he continued, attempt to register and are refused, the courts are open to them, and they can compel the military to allow them to register through the courts, if they do not do so. He concluded by saying that the fault of disfranchisement rested with congress as he claimed he had done all he could to restore them to their rights.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

SATURDAY, ... SEPTEMBER 21, 1867

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
LEON TROUNDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
St. CLAIR DEARING, NEWS EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 293 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Business office—No. 13 MADISON STREET.

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John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Reed Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, by the usual and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissezed; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of good report, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* urges the people of Ohio to enfranchise the negroes in that state, because they are *not* numerous, and are thrifty and industrious. If this is a sound reason for enfranchising them in Ohio, would it not be a good argument against enfranchising them in a State where they *are* numerous, as in Tennessee? It is clear, from the tenor of the argument, that the Ohioans generally are afraid of their ignorance, and do not desire to give them the right to vote. The argument that they *are* "not numerous" is used to alleviate the proposed infliction. Where they *are* numerous, as they are throughout the whole South, what has the *Commercial* to say? Should they be enfranchised among us? "There's the rub." The Rump Congress has afflicted the South with negro suffrage, where the negroes *are* numerous, and control the majority. But when it comes to investing the negroes of the North with the same rights, where the negroes constitute but a fraction of the population, they are compelled to use the argument, *that they are but a fraction of the population.* Suppose the negroes constituted a majority of the people in the Northern States, would any man dare advocate negro suffrage? The Northern people thereby show their disposition to oppress the Southern States. Do they suppose that the Southern people can ever respect them for endeavoring to enforce a system of government upon them that they are not willing to accept themselves? They wish the South to be ruled and controlled by barbarians, yet they are not willing to invest the same barbarians, in their midst, who are but a small fraction of their population, with the right of voting! Could anything be more demonstrative of injustice and oppression? And yet they affect to be astonished that the Southern people do not love the flag, and the national arms, and the Yankee people! They are hypocrites and knaves when they affect any such result from their legislation and their demands! They can never reconstruct the Union or pacify the people by any such legislation, and they know it. Their object is not to produce peace, but to perpetuate strife, and with it their own party ascendancy. The Southern people would be fools to yield to their whims and deliberate plots to destroy them. They should stand on their rights, as men, and demand adherence to the Constitution. If not accorded, they should then drive the Radicals to the responsibility of violating the constitution and initiating anarchy.

The time has come when we may talk frankly and act boldly. The Radical spirit can no longer drive the North to violate its own best interests. The cry of rebels and traitors has lost its efficacy. All true men are seeking peace, on the basis of right. We do not desire to oppress the negro. We only desire to see the rights of white men protected. This must be done, or peace and order are at an end in the community. The rights of white men *must* be vindicated and enforced, or we can have no peace. We warn the Radicals of this. They cannot use the negro to destroy, modify or lessen the rights of the white man. Wherever they do this, they may expect to meet with prompt and effectual resistance. In the North, as we have shown by the above quotation from a Radical journal, they are very cautious about clothing the negro with the right of suffrage, because they are afraid of his action as a voter. Let them beware, lest they have inflicted upon the South a far worse evil when they have enforced upon us negro suffrage, with a majority of negroes to control us. This they have done by disfranchising thousands of white men. These disfranchised men are all soldiers. We remind them of it in no menacing sense; but only to inform them that the brutal majority they have created would do well to use their power lightly.

It should teach them another lesson: That the mere clothing of a mob with power does not constitute Republican liberty. The African race can only rule this country a few months. White men are bould to be its final and intelligent legislators. The present condition of affairs is arbitrary and abnormal. The white men of the North, sooner or later, will revolt at it. We are surprised they could ever, for a moment, tolerate it. But they have done so, under a mistaken sense of the issue before the country. That they will hasten to retract the wrong as soon as they see the consequences of their action, we have no doubt. The late elections show that the dawn is at hand; and we trust that the revolution will not stop until Radicalism shall be overthrown and a white man's government restored in every State of the Union.

From the New York Tribune.]

In this emergency, we wish to hear nothing of the purity of the president's intentions. We must judge public men by their acts, and the quality of their acts is to be determined by results. The irresponsible and ill tempered exercise of power is a phase of politics to which in this country we have never been accustomed, and God forbid that we should ever become so! The quarrel of the president is with the people, through their representatives, and in this struggle it is to be determined whether presidents shall be our servants or whether we shall be theirs. Let the reader turn to the constitution, and then study the simple and well defined duties of the executive. Let him then consider the extraordinary assumptions of presidential authority which have convulsed the country, and ask himself, whatever may be the motives of Mr. Johnson, if official eccentricities (to use the mildest of words) may not sometimes arise to the bad dignity of high crimes and misdemeanors.

TALLEYRAND said that language was invented to *conceal* men's thoughts. It sickens one who wishes the triumph of truth alone, to see language used as the vehicle of impudent falsehood. "The irresponsible and ill-tempered exercise of power," is a phrase that well stigmatizes these usurpations and villainies of despotism of the congress of the United States, all of which the *Tribune* defends and justifies, and gilds with unmeasured eulogies. It is wholly out of place when applied to the President. He has assumed no powers not vested in him by the constitution, nor exercised half of those with which he is invested. It is an amazing stretch of impudence to charge him with usurpation. Not he, but ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whom the *Tribune* deifies, authorized the formation of State Governments, before the war had closed; and under LINCOLN'S authority, those of Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida were established. Mr. JOHNSON simply *continued* Mr. LINCOLN'S policy. What he termed "My policy," was but the doctrine, then held by the whole Republican party, that the Southern States had never been severed from the Union, nor could be severed from it by secession. He simply declared the logical consequences of this proposition, and adhered to the doctrine, while Congress abandoned it, on finding whither it led. "Extraordinary assumptions of Presidential authority!" "Official eccentricities!" "High crimes and misdemeanors!" These sound like the babble of a man labouring under *mania a potu.*

SUMNER AND HIS NEGRO PEERS.

We have always felt ourselves unequal to the task of characterizing, in terms sufficiently expressive, the miscreancy of the men and the legislation that have invested the negro race, without discrimination, with the fatal right of suffrage. We had, indeed, not thought the English language copious enough for the purpose: but R. E. BELL, the well-known correspondent of the *Metropolitan Record*, has convinced us of our error. His style, it is true, is more declamatory than argumentative, more forcible than classical; but the men and measures are unworthy of any more polished weapon than denunciation and invective. If others are used, it is because the assailant respects himself, and for that observes the courtesies of discussion. He says, addressing SUMNER:

> You hope to welcome niggers to seats in the senate, do you? Good for you, old addle-pate! I hope it, too! "Extremes sometimes meet," as in the case of a dog with his caudal continuation in his mouth; and we're an instance of it now, sure. I'm the head-part of the animal, you're the—other "extreme." We've got together at last. Haile—hallelujah! Ultra "secesh" and ultra freedom-party united in the bonds of common hope. I've hoped your hope for two long years. I hope it now far much-lier than you ever did; hope it all over; my very hat-lining crawls with the eager anticipation; my hoof-legs jump with the excelling bodily hope. I hope it at the rate of an acre to the square inch, a ton to the penny weight; hope it with a hope strong as the aroma of a dog-day session of your august body of lawgivers coming nigger-millennium. For thirty long years you've labored and howled, grunted counterfeit groans, shed hogsheads of onion juice tears, misrepresented, ranted, lied and taken larruping's like a dog, to make yourself equal to a nigger; and I, for one, admiring your perseverance and ingenuity, wish to see your arduous efforts crowned with full success. I want to see the fruition of your endeavors outstrip your own wildest expectations. Where you have desired a little nigger, I want to see get a full grown, cologne scented gorilla. Where you have wished a thin veneering of negro equality spread over society in the "rebel districts," I pray God to overwhelm, suffocate, smother you with one universal section under one vast, dense, impenetrable, reeking fog from a million exploded stink pots of negro supremacy. Where you hope to dispo hands with a few nigger brother senators, I hope to see senate and house of representatives packed from floor to lofty dome with the vilest, foulest, stinkingest, tailless ourang-outangs that ever smacked their greasy lips over a roasted missionary, or boiled a baby in the horrid cauldron of Voudooism. I hope yet to see a devil-worshipping lump of lamplack and ivory president of the *Ahomey* republic. Hope to see you compelled to throw open our New England parlors, with their stolen carpets and pianos, their stolen curtains, pictures and sofas, to kinkey-headed, skunk-smelling major-generals, dis United States army. Hope to see your legislatures, pulpits and brothels filled with niggers, your states governed by niggers, your wives nursing your niggers, your daughters married to niggers. And when your last lip is told, your last false tear let fall, your last hypocritical prayer is sniffled, and your last philanthropic devilry is done, hope to see your negrophilous soul caught away to the nigger elysium by tar-colored angels.

* * * *

> Hear my creed: I believe that the filthiest old Sambo or Dinah that ever stunk in a cotton field is incomparably better than any stiff starched May Flowerite that ever whined lugubriously over the sins of his neighbors and sneakingly gloried in his own: better than any enlightened and pious descendant of the "Pilgrim Fathers" that ever droned a psalm through his sanctified snout or robbed a blind widow's hegroost. I believe that the unwilling, ole-eyed, broken-backed, scab-covered hag that ever hid her leprous loathsomeness under a vermin-swarming sheep-skin, amid the deserts of Ashantee or Dahomey, would be a far more respectable "granny" than any-nigger-line hundredths of New England generals, governors and congressmen. I believe that the blackest, most degraded two-legged beast that ever roamed the "Lybian sands" with his herd of *shes*, and ate his own baby, would be a worthier and a thinner fiasco compared with Butler, Banks or Stevens. And I believe that the most hideous, shriveled, snaggle-toothed, miserable, old charcoal caricature of femality, that was ever thrown by her affectionate offspring into the hyenas and the jackals on the banks of the Nile, would be a nice old lady compared with the polished, oratorical Sumner himself!

* * * *

> Roll on your "reconstruction" muckcart! Hold your bacchanalian orgies amid the crumbling ruins of the republic! Mock at the desolation of the south. Chuckle over her humiliation. Press to her lips the very dregs of degradation. But ah! we'll hold you with your own pullikins yet, and make the laugh come out at the other end of your trumpet. Trot up your "reorganization" jassack team! Send out your lying, skulking emissaries, your ex shoe-cobbling Wilsons, your ex church-burning Kelleys, your ex bible-banging, ex gospel-snorting Hunnicutts and Conways, into every dark hole and corner of the "conquered territories," to drum up recruits for your grand crusade against liberty, right and reason. Assign each villainous actor his part in the great drama of "freedom's downfall." Pour out your worthless shinplasters, like water through a ruptured dam, or whisky down a congressional tectotaler's gullet, to lubricate the wheels of our political damnation. Toot your loudest rams' horns to summon the yelping packs of "convention" hounds together. Tumble down the walls of our constitutional Jericho, and spare none but the Rahabs of all you find within. "On with the dance!" There's not a decent man in all the five pesthollow, not a man with one drop of pure white blood in his veins or one spark of generous fire in his soul, who can "register" and vote at all, that will not as a heaven-enjoined duty, vote against everything you do; that will not shout in larynx-splitting tones, "*No compromise,*" and pronounce an emphatic "*nay*" to every proposal you have made, will make, or can make. Nine-tenths of the real people of the south are, as they should be, intensely, unutterably, to-the-death-atively opposed to you and all your damnable projects! But what of it? Trample them down. Clap a gag into the mouth of Justice. Punch out the eyes of decency. Gallop your soot-colored dragoons roughshod over those wills and opinions which were once the law of the nation. Stop the throat of "Vox *Populi*" with a corn cob. Silence the disloyal majority. Crush out the opposition. Away with the traitors! Off with the yankees, bayonets, satraps and terrorism, all combined, can't out vote them, call another sitting of the rump. Tinker away till you get things to suit you. Amend, patch, cobble, declare and resolve, till there's no chance for another "failure to connect" for Erebus. Then gather the black and white, zebra like ragtag and riffraf in solemn conclaves. Run up the "old flag," with its bloody stripes and darkened stars, to the dome of what *were once* ten *state* houses; to proclaim to the world the proud fact that beneath its "hallowed folds" niggers and beggars have met to "form governments" for the sons of patriot sires, sons of the revolutionary heroes who laid the foundation of the republic! Go it! Pile on the steam! Overturn, smash up, "disfranchise," play h—ll in general! Brand as "*outcasts*" our Lees and Beauregards, our Johnstons and Hamptons. Stamp "*alien*" on the brows of five hundred thousand native born freemen, owners of the soil. Inscribe "God's fairest image, nature's crown jewel and the nation's darling" on the black breech of every semi-civilized, muskiferous baboon. Kick over all obstacles of nature, common sense and revelation. Upset all barriers of law, human and divine. You've got the reins. It's your dog's day now. Jumble, tangle, muddle to your heart's content. But remember, ah, remember! you can't play the Tennessee game of "niggers do the voting, mean whites the office holding," again. Ebony's too numerous and too potent, and has learned his own importance too well to be bamboozled in that style any longer. "*Loyalty!*" is the watchword, and complete equality it must be. The southern "colored brother" must be made eligible to any and every office in the gift of the nation of nations. He must be elevated to precisely the position from which his chalkier cousin is depleioned and less fortunate relative must be ejected. Go on with your seesaw, darkey-go-up, whitey-go-down process. Our canine will have his diurnal period yet.

* * * *

> In the south especially everything that wears the shape and trousers of a man should live but to oppose you and your "reconstruction." Should work with all the energy that a life and death struggle can inspire against you and it. Should write, speak, pray, register and vote against you and every rattle-serpent-in-the-verdure plot plan and proposition that originates with you. Should do so, feeling that it were better a door-keeper in the mud hovel of military satrapcy, than to dwell forever in the tents of such a "union" of base ingredients as you are laboring to form. But strive against it earnestly, desperately, frantically as we may, with all the money and the muskets, all the psalm-singers and loud prayers and scoundrels, all the strong-minded females, drunken despots, Africs and the devil on your side, it is highly probable that your car wagon will roll on in triumphs—painfully probable, unless some providential breakdown or blow-up occurs, that, with our shirts rent, ashes on our heads, and our thumbs in our mouths, we shall ere long have to stand by and see our noble states dragged into the pits you have digged for them, "reconstructed" *nolens volens*, on your own terms. Yes, it is agonizingly probable that notwithstanding all our efforts to prevent it, might will once more prevail over right, and we be compelled to submit to your last huge abominational masterpiece, the *ne plus ultra* of Puritan hypocrisy, fanaticism, brutality, hatred and revenge, the *ultima thule* of canting bigotry and grinding, murderous, whole people crushing villainy. But, mark you! if we do have to yield; if you succeed in carrying out your horror fraught designs, finish your work of infamy, gather your tawny conventions, frame your negro-raising, white-mongrelizing, unconstitutional "reconstructions," and force the whole fiend-hatched scheme upon us, I'm then, forthwith and forever, in favor not only of "accepting the situation," but of running clear away with it. I'm in favor of seizing the hat between our teeth and spurring you a Gilpin-like ride that will only end in breaking your infernal necks. I'm from that black hour as ardent a colaborer as your ravingest madness could desire. I'm for forcing a reaction against you, by carrying your atrocious doctrines to their utmost limits, stretching them till they crack. I'm for running your saintly ideas into the ground, and you with them, for shoving your demoniac undertaking, end on, even at the risk of shoving the country to the sinner-broiling "father of lies," and of radicalism. Thenceforward be my goddess of liberty a nigger wench, a hell-scorched raven's wing her plume, and polecat her battle horse. For a genuine white man would survive the disgrace of being sent to sit beside Wilson and Chandler in the senate, or Stevens and Butler in the house. And as for those vile creatures whose blackness the almighty has seen fit to array in white hides, who could or would go, bah! I'd far rather be "represented" by a long, lean, mangy, sheep-stealing, egg sucking, stray yellow cur, than by the best of them that ever went unhung! Yes, I'd a thousand times rather let me be "represented" by the stinkingest buck-nigger that ever "wasted his sweetness on the desert air," than by any white-skinned "southern loyalist" that ever polluted the earth with his hoof prints, or the circumambient atmosphere with his wicked breath!

> All my powers of body, soul and breeches-alogins, all my prayers, and all my humble influence shall be devoted unceasingly to aid in raising the nigger to the topnotch, and turning this boasted "republic" into a magnified Hayti, a continental paradise of niggers! But one inducement under heaven, or above the other place, could tempt me to run the risk of choking myself to death on demnasty "iron-clad oath"—that would to qualify myself to exercise for the first time in my life, the "glorious privilege of an American citizen," the high and holy "privilege" of "impartial suffrage;" and cast my vote for a nigger, a genuine, unmixed and unmingled, undedorized *nigger for* congressman and for president! A true, true Yankee, in the very day you pronounce her "regeneration" and "restoration" complete, the south will pour a full delegation of fifty-six nigger representatives and twenty nigger senators into congress. And if, when their "redeeming and educating" is thoroughly done up, as it soon will be, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland would follow the "pillar of cloud," and roll in thirty-three more, verily, verily, my cup of happiness would shake over like a tumbler of snuffity powders! Only think of a hundred and nine nappy-skulled barbhorn sweaters, arrayed in spotless linen, and broadcloth less glossy than their cuticles, taking their seats in the grand council halls of the "new nation," whilst from his sculptured niche on high, with a benignant smile lighting up his sternly noble features, the old "rebel slaveholder," Washington, raises his marble hand and breathes a benison on them, and looking down from his pedestal of massive bronze, the sainted Abraham, with a halo of heavenly glory breathing his brazen brow, spreads wide his angel mouth in a calm, seraphic hoigo laugh, as the rapturous scene before him, this long wished consummation of all his toils, the blissful realization of all his dreams, "reminds him of some smutty little incident of his flat boat life on the Wabash!" Saints of New England! how transporting the sight! How ravishing, how enchanting! How bewilderingly exquisite the living, moving, breathing, perspiring, law-making Mosaic-work! How transcendantly ecstatic a climax of philanthropy! Glory! glory! hallelujah! Then shall the wilderness and free-darkey dom be glad, and whangdoodleedom "rejoice and blossom" like the tip of Chandler's nose. Then shall praises and thanksgivings from millions of loyal hearts, sacred to heaven, like the sweet incense from an aged Teuton's meerschaum pipe, rise.

* * * *

> Fellow-sufferers of the south, register! in God's name, *register!* . . . . . Vote a dozen times apiece if you can, against everything that has for its object your further humiliation—everything that is intended to disgrace your best citizens—everything that is designed to bring you back in the black and white striped garb of felons, penitentiary convicts, to the bones of your fathers. Vote and work and work against it, knowing that you are working for life and honor, and everything that the hearts of true men should hold dear. Thus, come weal or come woe, you will have done your duty, and amid all the flying filth of the times, preserved a spotless fame. Struggle to the last, like brave men as you are, against your impending Summerization. But if by violence and fraud you are defeated—as I must say I fear you will be—then "fight Old Nick with fire" as a public enemy the first white man that offers himself as a candidate for any United States office! Give the niggerites nigger till they sicken of it. Pour in the dusky emetic till it gives them the "black vomit!" Clap on the nigger plaster till it blisters them. Sending a full quota of negroes to congress would compel an open split in that body. There are still a few decent men in it, democrats and moderate Doolittle republicans, who wouldn't consent to occupy seats in a mere menagerie of half-starved kangaroos from the jungles of Ethiopia. It would force them to withdraw, would knock a few blacking-box lids from the eyes of northern people themselves, and would add fuel to the mighty flame of discontent which already roars and crackles angrily throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. Besides, it would give the world an idea of the beauties of abolitionism carried out. It would help vastly to bring this vile nation of blustering bullies and tweaknosed, hypocritical blatherskites into the contempt they merit, and make them a stench in the nostrils of all creation. And—it would hasten on the inevitable revolution of reason or force, by which this country is either to be purified or destroyed. To us it makes but little difference which.

THE MIRACLE IN LOUISIANA

In 1860 there were 25,000 colored people in New Orleans, free negroes and slaves all told; the white population numbered 150,000. How is it possible that only *forty* more whites than blacks have registered their names on the election lists? Radical impudence alone can explain it. Morally and politically the fact may appear to belong to the realm of impossibilities; physically it can be explained. The white majority was cut down to forty votes; the greater number implies the smaller; the radicals might have left only forty white voters altogether—the physical feasibility of the outrage could not a moment be doubted by anybody.

Yet a thing was perpetrated in Louisiana which is physically impossible, and which nevertheless has happened. In 1860 the census showed a colored population of 347,000 in the state of Louisiana. Everybody knows that the colored people in the south have not increased during and since the war. General Howard stated it as his firm conviction that there had lost about one-third of their number. A great many have spread over the northern states, and many thousands have emigrated to Texas. And yet 82,407 negroes have been registered in Louisiana as voters. At the rate of one voter to six persons, five hundred thousand negroes now live in Louisiana—one hundred and fifty thousand more than in 1860. The whole thing is miraculous, and the question occurs how it was manipulated.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The question can be easily enough answered. Thousands of negroes, able-bodied labourers, too lazy to work, and spoiled by the Bureau, have flocked into the cities and towns. Moreover, if a negro can register three or four times over, he can vote three or four times over. Don't we know how many negroes were registered in Memphis?

A BILL OF INDICTMENT.

The *Metropolitan Record* prefers the following bill of indictment against the radical faction. It is far from complete; but as far as it goes it is true:

They have fastened upon the country a debt of three thousand millions, at least one-half of which was stolen by official harpies and cormorants of their own party.

They have ground to the earth with a crushing weight of taxes the industrial and producing classes of the country.

They have established a bond-ocracy which shares none of the burdens imposed upon the people, but which waxes rich and fat on their sweat and toil.

While they have increased the price of all the necessaries of life by their infamous policy, official plundering and partisan legislation, there has been no corresponding increase in the wages of industry.

They have built up a thieving, swindling banking system, that picks out of the pockets of the people from twenty-five to thirty millions a year.

They have reduced ten states to the condition of subject provinces, where all the rights of the people are at the will of infamous miscreants like Sickles and Pope, and where the nigger is politically the superior of the white man.

They have disfranchised ten millions of our own race and blood.

They have trampled under foot the great vital principle of free government; that taxation and representation should be inseparable.

They have deprived the president of his constitutional authority and power, and created in the person of the three departments an overshadowing usurpation in the form of a congressional oligarchy.

They have inflicted eternal disgrace upon the country by the murder of an innocent woman, through such devil's instruments as Holt and Stanton.

They have made a mockery of the ballot in Tennessee and Missouri, where innocent men are murdered through the connivance of Brownlow, Fletcher and their hell hounds.

They have broken every congressional and other pledge which they made when they tricked the country into the adoption and prosecution of the war policy.

They have let loose a flood of spies and detectives over the land, and suborned perjurers to swear away the lives of innocent men and women.

They have provoked bloody collisions in the south, and then fabricated thereform, through instrumentality of paid agents and correspondents, infamous lies, with which to fire the radical heart.

They have connected, through such degraded wretches and black-hearted miscreants as Abby and Butler, most devilish plots for the ruin of their political opponents.

They have reduced the agricultural and producing portion of the country to a state of tributary vassalage to the manufacturing timeserving factocracy.

They are now engaged in a deep conspiracy to change the form of our government and reduce the north to the same condition as the south.

Such are the facts, such the designs of the radical party.

PERSONAL.

It is understood that Mr. Chandler, assistant secretary of the treasury, will certainly resign.

Morrissey won $20,000 at the Springfield regatta by betting on the Wards.

Mr. Hudson, for many years the managing editor of the *Herald*, is farming in Massachusetts.

Madame Anna de la Grange arrived in New York with Ristori. She will sing with Brignoli.

Sims Reeves has been fined fifteen hundred pounds sterling for failing to fulfill an engagement at Drury Lane theatre.

Seba Smith, the once popular humorist, author of "Jack Downing's Letters," is in feeble health at his residence, at Patchogue, L. I.

Aaron Jones, the prize fighter, was announced to give a sparring exhibition at Cynthiana, Ky., Monday evening.

Edward Tribbett, of Gibson county, Indiana, committed suicide by shooting Thursday. He had been deranged for some time.

William Butler and William Stephan, of Cincinnati, received prizes for gymnastic exercises at the Turner's festival in Louisville.

Oakes Ames contracts to build eight hundred miles of the Pacific railroad, in the mountain division, west of Cheyenne, for fifty million dollars.

Chief Justice Chase denies that he has written a letter approving the course of the United States marshal in North Carolina, and indorsing the removal of Gen. Sickles.

Dr. A. Eaton, a half-brother of President Lincoln, dropped dead, at Monroesville, Ky., on Friday last, while mixing medicine at his office as a patient.

W. W. Jones, Esq., associate editor of the Springfield *Journal*, died very suddenly in that city on Friday night. His disease was inflammation of the bowels.

Mrs. William Mamott, wife of a well known saw manufacturer in Cleveland, Ohio, committed suicide on the 16th inst. by cutting her throat with a butcher knife. She was insane.

Michael Urvig, overseer of St. Mary's college, near Lebanon, Ky., was murdered on the 15th instant by an Irishman named Richard Moylan, who was immediately after arrested.

It is said Gen. Grant has directed Gen. Scofield to order a general election in Virginia on the 22d of October, irrespective of any orders from the president. Thursday Gen. Scofield issued the order.

Ex-Senator Edgar A. Cowan will stump Pennsylvania in support of the democratic ticket. It is predicted that Cowan will carry the state well up a democratic majority of at least 20,000.

It is reported that Collyer and Aaron have arranged the preliminaries for another trial of muscle for the light weight championship.

Henry Cammers has sued the New York *Sunday News* for libel, assessing his damages at $50,000. The libel consists in the publication of a story in which the plaintiff figures as a seducer and a murderer.

A Salzburg letter says: "Napoleon looked, I thought, both old and tired. He walked firmly enough, to be sure, but both as to the face and as to the body, he must be considered to be tending toward flabbiness. His complexion is sallow, his eyes are more nearly shut than ever, and his mouth absolutely looks as if nothing but an oyster-knife could open it. Yet there is such a mass of power in his square, heavy chest and shoulders that one cannot but hesitate in casting his horoscope of health; and the peculiar leaden, gray look on his face on that afternoon of Sunday had disappeared and given place to a warmer and more healthy hue when he rode past me to-day in a little open caleche on his return from some excursion to the environs. He was dressed in a simple black suit, and all Austria will soon be convinced that a new era is dawning upon the empire when it learns that—thanks to his example—Francis Joseph was yesterday seen walking with him in the streets of Salzburg, dressed in a civilian's dark frock and trousers, and wearing a round hat! This is literally the first time that such a phenomenon has been seen. The kaiser has always worn uniform, and insisted that not only his guards, but his very domestics, should wear uniform. The Empress Eugenie wore a dark purple traveling dress, with short skirts, and very scant, which not only gave her the look of a neat Chinese umbrella, but made her appear almost positively little by the side of the tall and slender Elizabeth."

THE BREADSTUFFS TRADE.

New Sources of Food Supply for England.

From the London Times (city article) Sept. 2.

It appears that of the wheat importations during the past six months, amounting to 3,295,622 cwt., 40 per cent. was supplied by Russia and 10 per cent. by Prussia. The United States stand next, the proportion being 10 per cent., thus indicating a commencement of the promised revival of this branch of their trade. Last year, in July, they sent us only 5000 cwt., and on the present occasion we have received 837,224 cwt. Egypt and Turkey have likewise contributed increased quantities, the amount having been 5 per cent from the former and 8 per cent. from the latter. France, which in July, 1866, furnished the largest export to Prussia, has sent only per cent., and Denmark only per cent. The new feature is still presented of considerable importations from miscellaneous and hitherto untried sources, the quantity under the head of "other countries" having been 568,772 cwt., or 17 per cent. of the whole, against only 187,590 cwt., in the corresponding month of last year.

DIED.

TILDESLEY—Died, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, on the 20th instant, EDMUND WALTER, son of Joseph and Ruth Tildesley.

Funeral at four o'clock this (Saturday) evening, from their residence, 273 Linden street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

I WILL pay no bills contracted by any one for and on account of the Steamer MYRTIE without my written order.

WM. C. HARDWICK,
Captain and Owner.

sep21 2w

DR. B. A. POPE

EYE AND EAR SURGEON, will resume his practice in Memphis, where he will remain until the 1st November.

Office in Gayoso House, corner South Court and Main streets. Office hours from 9 to 12 o'clock. sep21 1m

FOR RENT—

Mrs. E. M. Bowers's former residence, at the head of Adams street. Apply at No. 18 Court street—up-stairs. sep21 1w

A Rare Opportunity

IS now offered to any person desiring to invest $10,000 to $25,000, either as active or silent partner, in an old established Business House now doing a profitable business. Address R. M., at this office. sep21 3t*

FOR RENT—

Two large and splendid Halls at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, private parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonably. Inquire of M. Hill, Main street, Webster block; or at the house. Lease, on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p.m.

NEW ADVERTISM'ETS

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY!

SHEPHERD, WATKINS & CO.,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 329 Main Street,

Up-Stairs—Over Terry & Mitchell's Wholesale Shoe House,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Agents for Heavy Cottons, Woolens, Cotton Yarns, etc., etc. sep21 1m

ISHAM C. HARRIS,

Commission Merchant,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

WE will advance Two-Thirds the value on all Cotton shipped to Governor Harris, UNSINGHAM, WICKS & MALONE. sep21 1m

WASH S. TAYLOR. E. A. COLE.

TAYLOR, COLE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 11 Monroe St., bet. Main and Front,

Cooper Block, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and other Supplies furnished at Lowest Market Rates. sep21 1m

ENGINE AND BOILER

For Sale.

ENGINE sets on Iron Bed Plate, has three feet stroke, thirteen-inch cylinder, reverse on engine, Boiler is thirty feet long, forty-two inches in diameter, two flues, mud receiver attached, brichen stack and guage. All complete, nearly new and in good running order.

Also, a Vertical Engine and Boiler, six-horse power, with chimney twenty feet long, all in complete running order, nearly new.

Inquire of M. FLYNN, foot of Jefferson street, or to CUBBINS & GUNN, Adams st. sep21 1m

NEW GOODS!

All the Latest Novelties of the Season!

Every Article Sold by a First Class

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT

TO BE HAD AT

THOMAS & ARNOLD'S

203 Main Street,

(Between Overton and Worsham Hotels).

For Cash, at Prices to Defy Competition!

WE have connected with our house a Cotton Office, and will pay special attention to the sale of cotton. We will fill orders for Bagging and Rope, and all kinds of Supplies, at the Lowest Cash Prices. All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cotton or some acceptable Produce. sep21 3m

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by B. W. M. Hutton and D. A. Hutton, on the 24th day of July, 1866, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 57, at pages 150 and 151, to secure certain indebtedness therein named, I will on

Friday, the 11th day of October, 1867,

between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a.m., in front of the auction house of Plasmore & Co., No. 260 Second street, sell to the highest bidder for cash, one large H e Single Cylinder Press of the Mississippi Valley Type Foundry and fixtures belonging to the Avalanche steam power establishment, comprising in all a full and complete newspaper steam power.

P. G. BIGLEY, Trustee.

September 20, 1867. se21 dtoo2

Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.

MAYER, MARSHURTZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South. 276 Second street and Jefferson street, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. se21 1m

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY

AND GYMNASTICS.

MADAME LEISE would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Memphis that her Classes are now open at her new and splendid Hall, at No. 23 Second street, in the Adams block, one of the best situated and most elegant locations in the city. Madame L. has two large Halls suited to all the wants of her pupils. All her Classes are graded, and pupils can enter at any time and most advantageous classes taught in a few lessons. Ladies' Classes Tuesday and Saturdays at 10 o'clock a.m.; Masters and Misses' Classes on Monday and Thursday at 3 o'clock p.m.; gentlemen coming to be at work from on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Madame L. is a graduate of the Royal Academy of Dancing, Memphis Female institute, and at Mrs. Madison's school, Nashville, where private lessons can be arranged. The Madame will also give instructions in the new Gymnastics or Physical Culture, which imparts so much grace and beauty to the figure. This training gives her School the advantage over all others, as there is no other in the city where this can be had. Terms—to suit the times—per term of twenty-four lessons, $15.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit School during the hours of tuition, before placing their children elsewhere. Carriage will be provided, and soirees given twice per month. se21

P. M. ROBERTSON, M. A. CARTER,
Deposito Co., Miss. Port Hudson, Miss.

ROBERTSON & CARTER,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 13 1-2 Union Street,

OFFICE: 26 LEE BLOCK, MEMPHIS, TENN.

se20 1m

Notice to Country Merchants

AND OTHER

WHOLESALE BUYERS

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

I WOULD call your SPECIAL attention to the fact, that in addition to my retail stock of Clothing, I have in connection a full and LARGE AND COMPLE STOCK, recently got-ten up, EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHOLESALE JOBBING TRADE, which will be found well worthy the wants of the country, and which I will sell to MER HANTS ONLY. WHOLESALE BUYERS upon VERY FAVORABLE TERMS. I would respectfully solicit an examination of my stock by merchants and dealers visiting the city.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
No. 227 Main Street,
Memphis, Tenn.

se20 1m

W. C. RUTLAND, Of Memphis, Tenn.

TAYLOR, GAY & RUTLAND,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Grocers, Cotton Factors

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 304 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

W. C. GAY, Of Memphis, Tenn.

Mosby & Hunt's Block,

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in store. All shipments by river and by railroad covered by our own policy of Insurance, unless otherwise instructed.

Mail H. Puckett will remain with us, and give us, hereafter, his undivided attention to the sale of Cotton.

se13 3m

E. W. BROOKS, J. C. NEELY, S. H. BROOKS.

BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

BOAT AND BAR STORES,

No. 280 Front Street,

(Between Court and Madison),

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

*Administrator

ANNOUNCEMENT.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
se17 1w* J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 1w*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—
A room, furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board at No. 101 Adams street.
A few day boarders wanted. se17

BOARDING
A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and airy rooms at No. 396 Main. Also, day boarders wanted. Terms moderate.
se14 1m

BOARDING—
Two or three small families can have board, with comfortable rooms, near the terminus of the Popular street railway.
For particulars apply at the
se13 LEDGER OFFICE.

BOARDING—
Families or single gentlemen can obtain board and good rooms; also day boarders can be accommodated at 264 second street, between Bayou and Beal. se20 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—
A thoroughly practical Millright and Machinist, of twenty years' experience, desires a situation. Competent to take charge of the erection of Machinery, Engines, Flour and Saw Mills. Can furnish Drawings and Specifications, best of reference given. Will prefer to go South. Address MILLWRIGHT, Appeal office. se17 1w

WANTED.
A SITUATION, at a moderate salary, by an experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Address A. B., Appeal office.

WANTED—
AGENTS—To introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine LOCK STITCH. All other low priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Each agent furnished with a copy of Letters Patent. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. M. M. BEACH & CO.,
se4 Second st., Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—THE PATENT
AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your state will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as that is to tallow candles. The Aurora Oil is a non-explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney—it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the fingers—not even wick-trimming. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No capital required. We will pay good fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all and even more than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right for a State is untold wealth.
For further information, call on or address
HUNT, SWEET & CO.,
24 Madison street, corner Main,
jy19 Memphis, Tenn.

LOST--FOUND.

LOST
Left on the seat in water-closet at Overton House, on Saturday morning, September 18, a Gold Hunting-cased Watch and Chain. Believing that the finder is waiting to see the advertised, I insert this notice, and will cheerfully reward the person who will leave the Watch with Mr. Barlow, clerk at Overton Hotel.
se19 3t C. W. S. BROWN, Louisville, Ky.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—
A great opening is now offered to parties who may desire to embark in the Produce Business. The large three-story brick building, No. 256 Front street, is now for rent. There is a large cellar, and some 40 or 50 rooms in the building suitable for offices and sleeping apartments. For particulars apply to Bartlett, Gould & Blakemore, or to D. Jameson, through Postoffice. se19

FOR RENT—
That large and commodious Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.
Apply to E. M. APPERSON & CO.,
sep6 1m 258½ Front street.

FOR RENT—
Five or Six desirable Residences.
Apply to R. C. BRINKLEY,
se6 sod2w No. 38 Madison street.

FOR RENT—
TWO OFFICES, formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, No. 17 Madison street. Inquire at Police office, 45 Madison street.
Memphis, June 10, 1867. jel1 tf

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets, opp. the Gayoso House. Apply to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No 1 and 2. my22 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
One of the most complete Plug Tobacco Factories in the West—located in Louisville—now in full operation and doing a large Eastern and West-in business. The proprietor wishing to retire to the country will take in exchange a well improved farm or a body of rich land, in Tennessee or Arkansas, or will give time—will improved security or residence.
Address P. O. Drawer 21, Louisville, Ky.
se1 ot

FOR SALE—
One 12-Horse Stationary Engine and Boiler, nearly new, for sale cheap.
LUNN & MALLON,
se3 204 Main street.

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND WELL BUILT STEAMBOAT, light draught (drawing only fourteen inches, with a day's supply of wood on board), now in the trade between the Ohio, between Big Sandy and Portsmouth, will be sold at low figures.
For particulars address N. N., lock box 313 Cincinnati, O.,
or SCHOLFIELD & HANAUER,
au30 1m Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE—
A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS (little used) will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Gay & Rutland, 304 Front street, or
se22 tf W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Piano for Sale.

A FINE KNABE PIANO, 6 octave, nearly new, cost over $500, for sale at a bargain. Part cash and part time. Apply to N. E. Appeal office. au4 tf

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above Little Rock, one of the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
mh8-tf 268 Main street, Memphis

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AT the October term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., I will apply for letters of administration on the estate of J. M. Farrell, deceased.
se19 law3w JOHN HALLUM.

Notice.

MRS. M. J. BROWN, widow of Jessey F. Brown, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, at its October term, for dower out of the estate of said deceased. This Sept. 4, 1867.
se6 law4w JNO. LOAGUE, Clerk.

NOTICE

The creditors of the estate of James C. Wilson are hereby notified that I have suspended the administration of the estate. Creditors will file their claims within six months from date hereof, or this notice will be filed or be forever devoid in court.
se11 3t* A. H. BROWN, Adm'r.

Notice.

THE undersigned, widow and relict of Aaron Jackson, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., at its October term, 1867, for the appointment of commissioners to allot and set apart to her, dower in the real estate belonging to the estate of her deceased husband.
MARGARET W. JACKSON.
Hallum & Washington, Attorneys.
September 7, 1867. se8 law4w

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all whom it may concern that at the November term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., we will make application for an extension of time in which to settle the estate of J. J. Brooks, deceased.
D. A. BARRET, Exec'r.
W. A. BROOKS, Exec'r.
Hallum & Washington, Attorneys.
se7 law4w*

Notice.

I WILL sell my lower Plantation in Tunica county, or exchange it for other good property, or lease it for the next year or a series of years. It is one of the highest and best in the bottom, about 40 miles below Memphis.
ly10 tf A. WRIGHT.

NOTICE.

MY wife, Pollie L. Davis, having left my bed and board without my consent, all persons are hereby notified not to credit her upon my account.
au24 law1w* JAMES B. DAVIS.

MAYDWELL & ANDERSON,
MARBLE WORKS,
No. 59 Union Street,
Between Second and Third.

ALFRED T. LACEY, R. L. MCGHEE.
LACEY & McGHEE,
222 Front Street, Memphis,
COTTON FACTORS,
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
Groceries and Plantation Supplies.

KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, Groceries and Plantation Supplies. se13 1m

W. H. SELDEN, J. WILLIAMS, JR., R. F. VINOX, Memphis. Virginia. Memphis.
SELDEN, WILLIAMS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS, 174 Madison street, on the Bayou. A full assortment of Lumber and Shingles, etc., always on hand. ap12

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

CITY MATTERS.

SATURDAY, : : SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Express	10:55 p.m.	6:40 a.m.
Mail	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m.

Somerville Accommodation, except Sundays: 7:45 a.m. - 3:40 p.m.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Mail, "	8:45 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sundays)	3:45 p.m.	4:45 a.m.

To commence Wednesday, Jan. 16th.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. my4

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 3:15 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 2:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5:30 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.—Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions.
ED. MANSFORD,
Supt. of Circulation.

SEE advertisement of Dr. Pope, eye and ear surgeon.

WE call the attention of our readers to advertisement under head of new advertisements—"Rare Opportunity."

PERSONAL.—We were pleased yesterday to receive a visit from Maj. Ward, editor and proprietor of the Panola *Star*. The major proposes spending a few days in our city, looking after the interests of his paper. We commend the Panola *Star* to the kind considerations of our business men.

ROBBER CAUGHT.—A negro robber, named Thomas Creed, was up before Mr. Justice Walton yesterday, charged with burglariously entering a house on Monroe street the night previous. The evidence against him was so conclusive that the justice felt warranted in sending him to a higher court for trial.

FIRST FROM COAHOMA.—The first bale of cotton forwarded to this market this season was received yesterday by the well-known cotton factors, Messrs. Anderson & Watson, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. It was raised on their own plantation, classed low middling, and sold far twenty-one cents.

ROBBERY AT CHATTANOOGA.—On Wednesday night the house of a prominent citizen of Chattanooga was entered by some burglar or burglars. A small safe was broken open and two thousand dollars in greenbacks and four thousand dollars in bonds stolen. No trace of the perpetrators had been discovered at last accounts.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—Messrs. Taylor, Cole & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, have moved to 17 Monroe street. No more reliable gentlemen, or enterprising merchants, can be found in our city than the representatives of this firm. When we say this, we assert that which every patron of theirs will heartily concur in.

FROM CLARENDON COUNTY.—The enterprising house of Martin, Walt & Co., No. 270 Front street, received per steamer Rowena, yesterday, the first bale of new cotton from Clarendon county, Ark., which was raised on the farm of Col. J. M. Bulls, Des Arc. The grower of the staple could not have selected a better or more reliable house to consign to.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street and 303 Main street, have received the Metropolitan Record, New York Clipper, Freeman's Journal, Little's Living Age, Irish People, Irish American, Criminal Zeitung, Boston Pilot, Godey's Lady's Book, Frank Leslie's Lady's Book, Demorest's Magazine, all for October, and dailies from everywhere—all late papers.

TOBACCO.—A good article can always be found at Messrs. Mayer, Marshultz & Co.'s corner of Jefferson and Second streets. Cigars of every brand used in this country can be obtained from these gentlemen. Meerschaum pipes are sold here at reasonable rates. This house is one of the largest establishments in the southwest, and the proprietors are connoisseurs in this business. See card in another column.

THE CRESCENT.—There is no more lively paper published in the territory of Arkansas than the Des Arc *Crescent*. It has a large circulation, and offers unusual inducements to advertisers. Mr. W. S. Burnett, of that journal, is now in the city soliciting cards. He represents the paper in his vicinity as unusually good, and the people feeling commercially healthy. Let our merchants advertise liberally, and they will be sure of an adequate return.

HALF WAY HOUSE.—Raleigh and its Springs has for some time past attracted many visitors, who have been alike benefitted by the pleasant ride and the medicinal waters. The want of a half way house has long been felt; now that want has at last been supplied, Messrs. Ryan and Van Voast having opened one four miles from town, which will compare favorably with any in the state. Fine liquors, good attentive and gentlemanly treatment will always be received from these gentlemen by their guests.

NOT COMING.—A telegram was received yesterday from the secretary of the Cresent City club addressed to Mr. Archy Wilson, secretary of the St. George's cricket club, stating that having lost some of their members by yellow fever they would not be able to meet their engagement and play the proposed match here on Monday next. This is a great disappointment not only to the cricketers but the base ball clubs who were to have met their opponents in friendly contest. It is to be hoped that a match will come off ere long. The St. George's club are anxious to be beaten.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—One of the most daring robberies that has occurred in Memphis for some time past, occurred yesterday. The jewelry store of Mr. Nool, No. 413½ Main street, was entered about three o'clock, when fifteen watches, ten of which were goldones, were stolen. The thieves were bold, and, as results proved, carried their nefarious scheme to a successful issue. Mr. Nool, on discovering his loss, immediately reported the fact to the police, when two officers were despatched to investigate the matter. Up to a late hour last night no arrest had been made and none of the stolen property recovered. Suspicion points to some of the mackerel brigade, as having been the perpetrators of the deed.

DRY GOODS.—Attention is directed to the card of Messrs. Dee & Arnold, dealers in dry goods, 208 Main street. These gentlemen are young men of superior business habits, indomitable energy and unimpeachable integrity, and being thoroughly alive to the wants of our people, have laid in a stock of dry goods specially adapted to this community, which comprise every article sold by a first-class dry goods establishment. From a personal acquaintance with these gentlemen we have no hesitancy in recommending them to our friends, as we are satisfied that every sale transacted in their house will be characterized by a fairness and liberality evidencing that they have the interest of their patrons in view as much as their own. Be sure and give them a call.

STRAP AND CONFIDENCE GAME.—The establishment at the corner of DeSoto and Gayoso streets has long been notorious as the headquarters of the most noted negro gamblers and confidence men in the city. Very often these gentry, by the intercession of pettifogging attorneys, are not convicted, and sometimes when they are sent up habeas corpus or straw bail gets them out. A case occurred yesterday, which was tried before Mr. Justice Walton, the warrant charging two negroes named Joe Lipskie and Tom Davis of playing the strapgame and defrauding a colored brother named Willis Martin out of $225 in currency and a watch worth $20. The accused were sent up, bail being refused. The house in which this deed was committed is regularly licensed, and if our memory serves us right, the parties keeping the same are sworn not to allow any gambling on the premises. If the police are powerless to break up this concern, which has long been carried on contrary to all law and order, it is high time the citizens knew it.

THE MACKERELS.

NECESSITY OF A REFORM SCHOOL.

Early Action Desirable.

Some time ago we had an article of moderate length, but drawn up with unusual care, in which we urged the propriety of providing a home or place of refuge for the mackerels of both sexes, where they might be taught industrious habits, and to lead a virtuous life. We referred to the schools of reform elsewhere, and the happy results that had attended the labors of benevolence in that direction. We had seen the poor little mackerels driven from vice to vice, until entering upon the broad avenue of crime, they were prepared to fill the jails and penitentiary. We thought that the city could afford to be a generous benefactor to this outlawed and neglected part of the population. She would make money by it, too, and as a matter of economy, the task of reform could be commenced without delay. Since then some of our cotemporaries have incidentally alluded to the same thing. We were glad of their aid. The suggestion is worthy of all the assistance it can gather from enlightened benevolence. His honor, Mayor Lolland, has taken occasion to point out how the matter can be consummated with great advantage to the city. It should not be deferred till the rigors of winter are upon us, and the little *gamins* can no longer canopy themselves with the starry sky, without inconvenience, or huddle in some doorway where the dawn finds us kept off, or against the back of some chimney where the embers are still glowing. The recommendation of the mayor is worthy of the most earnest consideration, and we trust it will be taken in hand at once. The mayor having done his duty, it remains for the committee, of which Alderman Wickersham is chairman, and to which the matter was referred, to report at the first opportunity in favor of the recommendation.

DRAMATIC.—The many friends of the Memphis favorite, Miss Avonia Jones, will regret to learn that illness prevents her from fulfilling the engagement made with Manager Thompson. The following is her letter, with the medical certificates attached:

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS., September 11, 1866.

My dear Mr. Thompson:

It is God's will, not mine, that prevents my fulfilling my engagement with you; and, it is the source of deepest grief to me that I cannot come; for I dearly love Memphis and its people. You, and all who care for me, will, I am sure, be grieved to know that without great care I have little chance of life left. For eighteen months I have been gradually going into a deep decline, but I did not completely break down till I reached home. You will know how utterly powerless I am to act, when I tell you I cannot walk across the room without assistance, can scarcely speak without violent coughing, and am only moved from my bed to an easy chair for an hour or two a day. All my engagements must be given up, and I do not think at least a year before I can resume my profession, if it is Heaven's will I should recover. I have had a consultation of physicians, and the decree is that I am to be carried to New York in ten days, there remain resting, to go to Cuba for the entire winter. This plan they consider the only chance of life I have left. It is very hard to bear; to have your brain and intellect clearer than ever before; with every will and desire to *do* and yet be utterly powerless. Explain this to my kind friends in Memphis; tell them it causes me many sad hours to think that perhaps I may never see them again; and that my good hearts will excuse me from all blame. Tell them if I come back from Havana with recovered health and strength, I WILL keep my promise, and come to them first, and I will try to make up all the regrets in my power. Their gift to me—my dear old Nero—is the most loving, faithful creature ever created. Hoping you will not blame me now, believe me ever sincerely yours,

AVONIA BROOKE.

The following, a copy of the certificate of her physicians, was forwarded with the letter:

We, the undersigned attending and consulting physicians of Mrs. G. V. Brooke (Avonia Jones), hereby certify that she is absolutely unable at the present time to appear on the stage; the state of her health being such that she would be sure to break down should she attempt it.

(Signed)
H. L. CHASE, Attending Physician.
DAVID THAYER, Consulting Physician.
CAMBRIDGE ST., September 10, 1867.

Miss Belle Boyd will open the season and doubtless the New Memphis will be crowded on the occasion. The plays to be performed will be published in due time.

THE REGATTA TO-DAY.—The long expected rowing match on the river will come off this afternoon, if the weather prove favorable. The race is to be between the Magnolia, a splendid eight-oared barge, thirty-seven feet in length, and a handsome four-oared gig named the Ivanhoe. The course will be from the foot of Market street to a stake-boat moored opposite the foot of Beal street and return. The following are the boats' crews:

Magnolia—Fred. K. Shaper, F. M. Greble, Robert McLain, Charles Lehle, Otto Felthouse, J. F. Barrett, George Hilbyn, George Hough, and W. Styles, coxswain.

Ivanhoe—Geo. L. Florence, C. O. Valentine, James P. Gallagher, J. A. J. Smith, Jas. S. Smith, Jr., coxswain.

Capt. Geo. Mellersh has kindly placed his steamer Nellie at the disposal of the club, for the accommodation of the lady friends, the judges and the members of the press. The following gentlemen will officiate as judges: Admiral Semmes, Capt. Larry Harmstad, Capt. Geo. Mellersh, Capt. Jonathan Rice, Capt. Porter. Mr. W. S. Morgan, M. B. C., will act as referee and general manager of the race. Doubtless many sporting will rapidly grow in favor with our people.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to the card of Messrs. Fowlkes & Woodfolk, cotton and commission merchants, in another column of our paper. This firm are successors to the old house of Fowlkes & Co., so long and favorably known to most of the planters of Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. The senior partner, Mr. Sterling Fowlkes, is one of our oldest citizens and merchants, whilst the business qualifications of Mr. Steffey and Maj. Adams combined, with over ten years' experience on their part as mercantile men, certainly render the firm capable of transacting all business that may be entrusted to them. We feel satisfied that no house in the city are more fully competent or better prepared to carry out the wishes of their patrons, and those making selections of merchants for the coming season would do well to give them a trial.

DROWNED.—A well-known negro named Aleck Robinson, a porter of the Gayoso house, and who at one time was charged with making his radical proclivities too well known, was drowned yesterday, under the following circumstances: As the steamer Adam Jacobs was about to make a landing near the St. Louis wharf boat Robinson attempted to board her, but missing his footing fell and fell into the river. A hand on the boat threw out a pole. Aleck grasped it but had not strength enough to hold on, and sank. Although a liberal reward was offered for his body, it had not been recovered up to a late hour last night.

FASHIONABLE.—Within the past few weeks many of our merchants have been returning from the eastern and foreign markets, having purchased large stocks of goods to please their customers. In passing along Main street yesterday, we called upon our friend James G. Moffatt, No. 347 Main street, who is opening one of the largest and best stocks of fancy goods, notions, trimmings, etc., to be found in this market, consisting in part of jet jewelry, necklaces, belts, Irish bog oak buttons and chains, together with trimmings of all kinds. These goods have been personally selected by Mr. Moffatt for his own trade, and cannot fail to please his class of customers, who are legion.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A laboring man named John Galvin, who had been employed on the Memphis and Charleston railroad as a track hand, was accidentally killed yesterday afternoon at Bunkyn's station. We learn that the deceased was walking along the track, the train was backing down, when he was observed. The usual alarm was given by the train hands, but to no purpose. He appeared not to notice his danger and was killed. The body was brought to town and placed under the care of J. C. Holst & Co. An inquest will probably be held this morning. From all we can learn no blame is to be attached to the officers of the train.

VICKSBURG PACKET.—The popular steamer Des Arc has regularly entered the Vicksburg trade, and hereafter will leave every Saturday evening at the regular hour for Vicksburg and intermediate points. This boat carries the United States mail, and runs in connection with the steamer St. Patrick. Capt. John D. Elliott is on the roof, while the popular W. H. Miller and the genial Cad Hanks are in the office. The Des Arc will run regularly, and serve the people faithfully. From the well-known character of the boat, and the popularity of her officers, she must become a favorite on the route.

INQUEST.—Mr. Coroner Cotton was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of a negro man, found drowned at the foot of Exchange street. From the appearance of the body, as exhibited to the jury, no marks of violence were found. It had probably been in the water for some days. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts, and an order given for the burial of the body.

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT.—Stands adjourned over to next Wednesday.

SHELBY COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—The calendar set for yesterday was called up to No. 76, which case, Smith vs. Crenshaw et al., was taken up for trial. No list of cases will be published for several days, as the above case will occupy the attention of the court and jury for some time. It is a case of damages, laid at $10,000, for the destruction of cotton, etc., during the late civil war. Over one hundred witnesses have to be examined, and no doubt the facts will be brought clearly to light by this host of witnesses. Messrs. Bullock, Stahl, Gantt, Waddell, Scruggs and Yerger are the counsel engaged.

UNITED STATES COURT.—The case of Alexander vs. Fitzpatrick, was taken up on yesterday, and will probably be concluded to-day. Damages laid at $20,000 on a cotton contract.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—The cases undisposed of on the docket will be taken up this morning. Court will adjourn over for several days at 9 o'clock a.m.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.—L. B. Merrill to J. C. Saint, power of attorney to sell land to protect security on note for $750, lot 25 feet on Elliott street by 200 feet; Frank Saltamarchia to Frank Sartin, deed of gift, interest in fractional lots on south side of Washington street, between Fourth and Bayou Gayoso; J. W. Page, jr. to R. Malatesta, deed quit claim $845, lot 42½ feet by 180, feet near the corner of Hernando and Clay streets; Thos. J. Dale to Jno. A. Jones, $510, deed, lot No. two in Armour's subdivision of county, lot No. 196, 145 by 50 feet; Mary P. Wilkins et al to F. H. Creek, deed, $18,000, part of subdivision of J. D. Graham, containing twelve acres; E. H. Porter to Mattie C. Porter, deed of gift, part of Wells's tract on M. and O. R. R., eight miles from Memphis, 231 acres; W. H. Bolton to L. E. Henderson et al., title bond $6400, 256 acres in range 6, section 5, of 11th surveyor's district, on Big Creek, part of the Harris 5000 acres grant; John H. Cherry to J. W. Smith, power of attorney to sell land, part of block 15, on Elliott street, 85 by 150 feet, described in United States tax certificate No. 441.

RECEIPTS PER MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE FAST FREIGHT LINE—*Friday, September 20, 1867.*—Schoolfield & Hanauer 8 sks potatoes, Dashiell & Hilliard 3 bales cotton, Kennedy Williams & Russell 1 bag shot, Briggs & Norton 1 bbl vinegar, Longley Mulholland & Co 1 bale cotton, Partee McGehee & Co 3 bales cotton, Partee & Johnson 10 bales cotton, Pargason Cordes & Co 9 pkgs sundries, J. W. Dickinson & Bro 5 coops chickens, Cobbs Haynes & Co 29 bxs peaches, J Bachman 9 half bbls ale, Pierce Park & Co 25 bgs coffee, Aydlett R & Co 60 kgs nails, Lubb & Hirsh 1 pkg sundries, Wm. Phillips & Co 10 half bbls nickl, Perkins Livingston & Post, 7 pkgs. sundries; P H Heinrich, 17 pkgs confectioneries; Meacham & Treadwell, 95 pkgs fish; Ohio, Pettibone, Cease tobacco; J. H. Jones & Co, 197 pkgs drugs; Ferguson, Cordes & Co, 25 bxs snuff; W J Johnson, 38 pkgs sundries; J Tagg, 55 pigs lead; G A Eckerly, 25 bbls sugar; E Ivinson, 45 bbls sugar; Baehler & Baer, 1 box dry goods, 1 box shoes; Baltimore & Wall, 6 pkgs dry goods; P H Heinrich, 50 baskets wine; J Behr & Bro, 116 pkgs groceries; str Vicksburg, 1 hx hardware, 2 bxs washing machines; J. C Nagle, 1 cask wine; E Edwards, 1 pkg to cease notions; Lowry Harmstad & Co, 75 cases shoes; J F Frank & Co, 13 bbls whisky; Menken Bros, 1 bx dry goods; Farrington & Howell, 32 pkgs heavy groceries; Bartlett, Gould & Blakemore, 26 pkgs heavy groceries; Iglauer & Pritz 2 bxs mdse, Howell, Wood & Co 1 bx mdse, C M Bumpass 2 pkgs dry goods, W D Williams 1 bx dry goods, Stewart, Gwinn & Co 3 bxs mdse, Smith & Munroe 21 pkgs sundries, Martin Eycke 2 pkgs, S Goldsmith & Bro 25 bbls snuff, Avery & Eggars 50 bbls sugar, A Just 2 bxs dry goods, B Rocco 10 pkgs confectioneries, Sowell & Bryant 5 bxs sundries, D J Dingman 54 bxs mdse, Lindauer & Follonbee 2 bxs dry goods, A Benkert 7 pkgs drugs, W H Johnson & Co 16 pkgs dry goods, J Shinn & Co 4 pkgs dry goods, Heflin & Hobgood 28 pkgs sundries, L Newberger 7 pkgs sundries, J J Gans 2 bxs dry goods, Walker Bros 15 pkgsdry goods, J S Levett & Co 2 bxs shoes, S Picard & Co 2 bxs dry goods, McCombs & Co 1 bx mdse, A Vaccaro ½ bbl liq H boxes wine, Homan & W 6 bxs shoes, Smith & Munroe 4 bxs and 2 trunks mdse, M Wolf & Co 1 bx dry goods, D G Peppin 3 pkgs groceries, Morris & Co 1 box, Lunn & Mallon 2 bxs mdse, Ragland Bros 1 box mdse, A Wiggen 1 bx drugs, Rice Stix & Co 1 bx dry goods, Sheppard Watkins & Co 1 bale blankets, Meek Bros 2 bxs mdse, Rice & Engel 1 bale dry goods, Harris & Cochran 75 bbls flour, Goodland & Co 1 bx, W S Rosenfield 1 bx tobacco, Stiner Bros 8 bxs mdse.

FINE GOODS.—In our wanderings around town yesterday, we happened to stray into the well known house of Messrs. Lindsuer & Pollock, No. 299 Main street. The store was filled with our most fashionable ladies, who, by their purchases, seemed to compliment the taste of the proprietors in making such excellent selections for the fall and winter trade. Everything in the house is in perfect order. The clerks are not numerous, but very select and well posted in their business. Our old friend Fulton, of Kentucky, is always to be found on hand to serve his ancient as well as new made friends, as in the olden time.

A PIG MURDERER.—Very many gentlemen in the suburbs of the city have from time to time been missing their porkers, and were at a loss to know what became of them. The fact was developed yesterday that a negro named Bob Bradley had been in the habit of obtaining shoats in a cheap way. He was caught in the act of killing a pig, the property of Mr. James Simpson, who resides near Chelsea. Information was given to Mr. Justice Miller. The accused arrested, tried and sent up, all in the short space of two hours.

BIRDS STOLEN.—Complaint was made to Mr Justice Miller yesterday, by Mr. S. B. Waddell, that a negro named Anthony Glover had stolen a couple of fine young two canary birds, some days since. On investigation it was found that the accused was guilty. He was sent up accordingly.

This morning at 10 o'clock Monsarrat & Co., will commence the sale of Lots south of the Overton tract. This is the most extensive sale of Building Lots that has taken place at auction since the war. We advise all who have the means to attend this sale as they will have a chance to secure a Building Lot at a bargain. Omnibus will leave the Titus block, Jefferson street, at 10 o'clock, to take all who wish to attend the sale.

Memphis College.—This Institute affords the most ample facilities for a thorough education, from the primary to the highest grade of studies. It has three departments and three professors. Terms range from four to eight dollars per month. se21-2t

Latest Style of Hoop Skirts, consisting of the Sly Quaker, New Era, Lady of the Lake, Nonpareil, Palestine and the Parlor Skirts, at J. G. Moffatt's, 347 Main street. se20-2t

Fifty Barrels Harrison & Postell's Flour received, and at reduced figures, by Reilly & Ready, corner of Main and Exchange streets. se6 tf

Removal.—Having removed to our old stand, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams, we are now prepared to offer great inducements. We are receiving daily fresh and seasonable goods. Call and see.
M. KRAUS & CO.,
se12 tf Corner Main and Adams.

Hesperian Balm.—No article for the complexion has ever pleased the ladies so much as the peerless "Hesperian Balm." It is the best discovery for preventing and curing Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, etc., and completely takes the place of Lilly-Whites, Toilet Powders, and all other injurious preparations.

Novelty—The Glove Fitting Corsets is the latest from France. They fit like a glove, full assortment at J. G. Moffatt's, sole agent for Memphis, 347 Main street. se20-2t

Extensive Sale of Building Lots.—On Saturday morning next, Monsarrat & Co. will sell at auction a large number of very desirable building lots, situated south of and adjoining the Overton tract, and within two or three squares of the terminus of the street railway. This auction sale is made in the face of a dull market, and but few willing to make investments; but those who know their interests will surely attend, as they will have an opportunity of securing bargains, which may not again offer. Every lot has been staked out, and will be sold, positively; hence, those who would secure bargains should attend. Omnibuses will leave Titus' block, Jefferson street, at ten o'clock on morning of sale, to take all who wish to attend.
sep19 2t

Ladies, at the "Straw Hat and Bonnet Bleachery" you can have your Felt and Straw Hats and Bonnets dyed the new Brown. This color does not fade or soil.
WM. GOODYEAR,
se8 258 Main street.

Hoop Skirts for the million at 50 cents, worth $4 50, at J. G. Moffatt's, 347 Main street. se20-2t

Notice to the Trade.—Just received a very large and choice assortment of Staple and Fancy Stationary, selected by Mr. Henry Cohen in the principal European cities. 507 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. September, 1867. sep6-2w

ATTENTION DISTILLERS.—Vow Stills built to order and Second Hand Stills for sale at Hollenberg & Oertel's, Coppersmiths and Sheet iron Workers, No. 316 Second street. Steamboat work promptly attended to. jy5 dawtf

September 12, 1866.

MERCHANT TAILORING—*Murray & Ridgely*, 31 *Madison Street*—Extending their thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage already bestowed on them, would call their attention to the most choice selection of Fall and Winter Goods, just received, which for style and quality cannot be surpassed in this or any other city. sep13-10t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Memphis and White River United States Mail Line.

THE STEAMERS "COMMERCIAL" and "ROWENA" will form a SEMI-WEEKLY LINE between Memphis and White River.

The splendid Passenger Steamer
COMMERCIAL, - Wm. J. Ashford, Master,
Leaves Memphis every Tuesday at 5 o'clock p.m
" Augusta every Friday at 10 o'clock a.m
" Searcy every Friday at 4 o'clock p.m.
" West Point every Friday at 6 o'clock p.m
" Des Arc every Saturday at 6 o'clock a.m
" Duvall's Bluff every Saturday at 12 o'clock m.

The elegant Passenger Steamer
ROWENA, - - John B. Davis, Master,
Leaves Memphis every Saturday at 5 o'clock p.m
" Jacksonport every Tuesday at 8 o'clock a.m.
" Augusta every Tuesday at 6 o'clock p.m
" Des Arc every Wednesday at 6 o'clock a.m
" Duvall's Bluff every Wednesday at 12 o'clock m.

These boats have been thoroughly repaired and refitted expressly for this trade, and, having the Mail Contract for Four Years, passengers and shippers can rely upon their regularity. They are the only boats authorized to sell Through Tickets via Railroad from Duvall's Bluff to Little Rock. Hot Springs, Washington, Arkadelphia, Rockport, Camden, Princeton, Talipe and Fort Smith. Time through to Little Rock 48 hours. Sixty pounds Baggage allowed by Stage Company to each passenger.

Passengers for Northeastern Texas and Southern Arkansas will find this the most reliable route. Time and money saved by buying Through Tickets.

A good light draft steamer will be run in connection with these packets from Augusta and Jacksonport, making two trips per week, to Pocahontas on Black river.

Tickets sold for all of above Points on board boats, or by
LEVY & MILLER, Agents,
JOHN B. DAVIS, Sup't,
Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Line.
au22 tf

Notice to Tax Payers.

THE TAX BOOKS for the year 1867 are now ready, and I shall immediately proceed to collect same. All tax payers will please who have PERSONAL PROPERTY must come up at once, or they will find their taxes in the hands of Constables who are authorized to distrain a sufficiency to pay all taxes.

GEO. W. HARVIN,
Tax Collector Shelby county, 1867.

Office—Northwest Corner Jefferson and Third Streets.
se12

R. G. MATTHEWS, Late of Lewis, Matthews & Co. Capt. J. C. ALEXANDER, Late of Friar's Point, Miss

MATTHEWS & ALEXANDER

Manufacturers' Agents for the Sale of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
MACHINERY, SEEDS,
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 272 Second Street,
AYRES BUILDING, Opposite Court Square,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Have for Sale,

25 Milburne's Celebrated Iron-Axle Wagons.
25 Milburne's Celebrated Thimble-Skein Wagons—over 300 sold in Memphis; all warranted for twelve months, and only $12 50 damages claimed for breakage.
50 Carver Gins, from 40 to 80 saws, wood and iron frame.
25 Todd's Improved Bullock

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 330 MAIN STREET

aug4 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY
C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE.
FLAHERTY & WESCHE,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds.

No. 368 Second St., N.E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

J. B. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

CONFECTIONERIES.

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY

REOPENED!

Confectionary in Every Variety,

And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.

A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNES

Of superior vintage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore. mh17 tf

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Under Greenlaw Opera House,

345 Second street.

my26

R. O. BRADLEY

Dealer in all kinds of

CARRIAGES, BUCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, Wagons, Harness, Etc.

377 (Jackson Block) Main Street.

d&w

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of Herbert Bell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of firm in settling up business of same. WM. F. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, August 31, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission and Forwarding business, and the sale of Country produce, and hope by close attention to business and the interest of our customers, to retain the confidence of those who favor us with their patronage. J. ATTWOOD,
WM. F. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, September 1, 1867.

F. J. ATTWOOD, Late of Elliott & Co. W. F. ANDERSON, Late of Herbert Bell & Co.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,

General Commission

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

No. 2 Promenade, foot of Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

TAKE this opportunity of calling the attention of my friends to the above firm of Attwood & Anderson, and desire a continuance of the kind support and patronage extended to me by the late firm of Herbert Bell & Co.

aug4 tm HERBERT BELL.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Jacob J. Peres and A. J. Ensel, on the 16th day of August, 1866, which deed is of record in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Record Book No. 57, part 1, pages 31, 32 and 33, made to secure the payment to Joseph Museo, Sr., of a certain promissory note mentioned therein, due on 1st day of September, 1867, for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, which said note remains due and unpaid, I will by virtue of the authority and power vested in me by said trust deed, on

Saturday, 21st day of September, 1867,

in front of postoffice in the city of Memphis, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock a.m., proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lot of land, situated, lying and being in the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, and city of Memphis, to-wit: Beginning at a stake on the northwest corner of Linden and Desoto streets and running north with said Desoto street sixty feet, thence west and parallel with Linden street one hundred and nineteen feet, thence south parallel with Desoto street sixty feet to a stake on Linden street, thence east with Linden street one hundred and nineteen feet to the beginning, being part of lot No. 6 in block No. 46, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging. By the terms of said trust deed the parties thereto waive all right of redemption in and to said land and premises by virtue of the laws of the State of Tennessee. The title to said lot is believed to be good, but I convey only as trustee.

sep10 tds J. MUSSO, Jr., Trustee.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of six executions to me directed, by S. A. Moore, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barrett and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, and also, by virtue of one other execution to me directed by R. R. Miller, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barrett and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, and further, by virtue of two other executions to me directed by S. A. Moore, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barrett and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, I will on

Friday, the 27th day of Sept., 1867,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., in front of the Court-house door, in the City of Memphis, offer and sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described personal property, viz: 500 Shares of Stock of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, levied on as the property of the defendants—the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis. The above property, or so much thereof is levied on and will be sold as will be sufficient to satisfy the above mentioned executions.

P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff, &c.

By JAMES H. SWAN, D. S.

September 16, 1867. sep17 td

Attachment Suit.

Law Court of Memphis.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Sept. 11, 1867.

Zim Aldrich & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. Quinn & Billow, Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in the manner of section 5055 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been returned by the proper officer "levied, etc," on the property of defendants, Quinn & Billow:

It is therefore ordered that said defendants appear at the Courthouse, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the second Monday in October next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and the case set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Daily Appeal.

A copy: JOHN DONOVA'N, Clerk.

JNO W. GRAHAM, D. C. se12 1aw4w

LOTTERIES.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

2,350 PREMIUMS,

AMOUNTING TO

$253,950 IN 9000 CERTIFICATES

IN

THREE PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS

AND

ONE GRAND SCHEME.

Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society at Vicksburg, Miss.

Chartered by an Act of the Legislature of Mississippi, passed February 16, 1867.

THE following receipt from the State Treasurer exhibits the fact that the Society has paid into the State Treasury the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for the benefit of the State University.

COPY OF RECEIPT.

No. 127. State of Mississippi Five Thousand Dollars, State Treasury, Jackson:

Received of W. D. Lyles, President, etc., per C. B. White, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars in full of Auditor's receipt warrant No. 127, dated February 16, 1867, in favor of the Board of University of Mississippi, under 8th section of Act of February 16, 1867, entitled an Act incorporating the Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society.

Given under my hand and seal at office this 18th of July, A.D., 1867.

JOHN H. ECHOLS, State Treasurer.

In the Three Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme, there will be distributed 2350 Premiums, amounting to $253,950 in 9000 certificates.

PREMIUMS FROM $30 TO $30,000.

1st Preliminary Distribution, Sept. 18, '67.

1 Premium of		$4,000	$ 4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
2	"	1,000	2,000
5	"	500	2,500
15	"	100	1,500
10	"	50	500
380	"	30	11,400
400 Premiums amounting to			$20,400

2d Preliminary Distribution, Oct. 16, '67.

1 Premium of		$6,000	$ 6,000
1	"	3,000	3,000
1	"	1,500	1,500
2	"	750	1,500
5	"	150	750
10	"	75	750
430	"	45	19,350
450 Premiums amounting to			$33,850

3d Preliminary Distribution, Nov. 13, '67.

1 Premium of		$8,000	$ 8,000
1	"	4,000	4,000
2	"	2,000	2,000
2	"	1,000	2,000
10	"	200	1,000
10	"	100	1,000
480	"	60	28,800
500 Premiums amounting to			$46,800

GRAND SCHEME, DEC. 11, '67.

1 Premium of		$30,000	$30,000
1	"	15,000	15,000
1	"	10,000	10,000
1	"	4,000	4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
10	"	1,000	10,000
15	"	500	7,500
25	"	250	6,250
100	"	100	10,000
345	"	70	59,150
1000 Premiums amounting to			$153,900

Whole Certificates, $52; First Instalment, $13. Halves, $26; First Instalment, $6 50.
Quarters, $13; First Instalment, $3 25.

Take notice that certificates are to be paid for in instalments of twenty-five per cent. of the whole sum for the First, Second and Third Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme.

The whole amount may be paid at once, if preferred. By this plan it will be seen that the savings of a fraction over ten cents per day, during the month, will purchase a Quarter Certificate, and by the same renewal throughout the whole series, if not drawn out in first, second or third preliminaries.

Premiums Paid Without Deduction.

☞ Certificates may be purchased from or ordered through any of the Society's Agents, or ordered direct from this office.

All orders and communications by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Certificates may be ordered through the Company's Agents, LYDE & PASSMORE, 260 Second street, East Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.

W. D. LYLES, President.

ALBERT SANDEL, Secretary. aug25 tdeli

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE

Or any other Swindle!

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.

ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS. Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100, 00, according to Scheme.

Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 16 Jefferson street.

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

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377 (Jackson Block) Main Street.

d&w

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MEMPHIS, August 31, 1867.

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WM. F. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, September 1, 1867.

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ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,

General Commission

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

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Saturday, 21st day of September, 1867,

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sep10 tds J. MUSSO, Jr., Trustee.

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P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff, &c.

By JAMES H. SWAN, D. S.

September 16, 1867. se17 td

Attachment Suit.

Law Court of Memphis.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Sept. 11, 1867.

Zim Aldrich & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. Quinn & Billow, Defendants.

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A copy: JOHN DONOVA'N, Clerk.

JNO W. GRAHAM, D. C. se12 1aw4w

BANKS AND BANKING

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange,

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.

BANKING.

MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1844.

OFFICE, 22 1-2 MADISON STREET.

J. J. MURPHY, - - - President.
F. M. CASH, - - - - - Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. MURPHY, E. M. APPERSON,
T. A. NELSON, J. C. JOHNSON,
Of S. C. & T. A. Nelson, Of G. Falls & Co.
J. F. FRANK, F. M. CASH.
J. T. STRATTON, of Stratton, Goyer & Co.

THIS institution is prepared to receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on this city an 1 all principal points in this section. Remittances promptly attended to. F. M. CASH Secretary.

Planters' Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1868, or they will be forever barred.

jy2 tjal1869 D. WEAVER, Trustee.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS:

No. 13 Madison Street

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.
D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.
my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - President.
W. H. WOOD, - - - - Vice-President.
T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.
R. E. GARTH, : : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

sp10 tf

THE MERCHANTS'

NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL Agent of the United States. Capital paid in, $300,000. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000. Collections made in the city, and at all accessible points in the South, and punctually remitted on the day of payment, at current rates of Eastern Exchange.

W. H. CHERRY, : : President.
A. T. LACEY, : Vice-President.
J. J. FREEMAN, : : : Cashier.

DIRECTORS.—Amos Woodruff, W. Goodwyn, Capt. C. B. Church, H. A. Partee, R. Hough, M. E. Cochran, A. J. White, H. T. Tomlinson, John L. Taylor, Jas. E. Merriman, Thos. R. Smith, A. T. Lacey, W. H. Cherry. my22 tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.
R. C. BRINKLEY, - - Vice-President.
C. P. NORRIS, - - - Cashier.
T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS

GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - President.
FRED. WARNER, - - - - Cashier.
my22 tf

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.
L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

[Successors to Levy & Borg.]

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. aul tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.
J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA,	JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS. SPECHT,	C. A. DAMMAN,
A. CORDES,	JACOB WELLER,
N. HOFFHEIMER,	NICH FRECH,
H. H. METTE,	E. MEYER,
J. P. HOFFMAN,	AND, RENKERT,
	J. J. JENNY.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

au21

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

ROOM NO. 1,

Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

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ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO,

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. Upon receipt of samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

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PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INvestment. The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bluff" on White river, Ark., 18½ miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred cleared (15 feet above the late overflow). The residence is heavily timbered, together with the whole or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power,) Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools, Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (capacity 6000 gallons,) three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landing on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address Mrs. M. L. H.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

From the Southern Opinion:

THE ROSEBUDS.

BY HENRY TIMROD.

Yes, in that dainty ivory shrine,
With those three pallid buds, I twine
And fold away a dream divine!

One night they lay upon a breast
Where Love hath made his fragrant nest,
And it rented me as a life-long guest.

Near that chaste heart they seemed to me
Types of far fairer flowers to be
The rosebuds of a human tree!

Buds that shall bloom beside my hearth,
And there be held of richer worth
Than all the kingliest gems of earth.

Ah me! the pathos of the thought!
I had not deemed she wanted aught;
Yet what a tenderer charm it wrought!

I know not if she marked the flame
That lit my cheek, but not from shame,
When one sweet image dimly came.

There was a murmur soft and low:
White folds of cambric, parted slow;
And little fingers played with snow!

How far my fancy dared to stray,
A lover's reverence need not say—
Enough—the vision passed away!

Passed in a mist of happy tears,
While something in my tranced ears
Hummed like the figure in a seer's!

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, September 20, 1867.

The New York gold market is still in a state of uncertainty. It opened at 42, and advanced to 44½ by noon. The little in first hands here is held off awaiting further developments. A few sales took place during the day. The opening rate was 43c, but on the receipt of the 10 a.m. dispatch it fell to 42a42½c, at which it continued.

Silver is some lower; buying at 32 to 35c. Exchange, which has been more than equal to the demand for some time back, is better to-day. The call for northern and eastern is improving, while the light shipment of cotton has created a scarcity. Bankers buy at ¼ premium, and have advanced their selling rates to ¼ premium.

City scrip is in demand. Dealers offer 52 to 55c, but are unable to buy. All purchases for the day were in the advance of Saturday's quotations. Selling at 54 to 55c.

County warrants are dull and nominal. Brokers buy at 70c, and sell at 72 to 75c.

There is but little doing on the market. Only current two dollar bills are in demand for use to sell at less than 95c. The demand for it is not active.

Bonds and stocks are about as they were yesterday, with no demand.

The commissioner of internal revenue has promulgated, at great length, a new system of rules for the regulation and government of distilleries and distillers. Among their many systems immense frauds have been perpetrated. Whether the new rules will prevent the frauds and impositions remains to be seen, and may well be properly be considered whether the ruinous interest would not be somewhat felt by abolishing bonded warehouses altogether.

A Washington dispatch says: It is computed by persons well informed, that between two and three million barrels of whisky, in the bonded warehouses throughout the country, will be released from the internal revenue tax by transportation from one bonded warehouse to another by the regulations of the new department which have just been rendered, and which will permit this immense accumulation to be sent forward principally from western to eastern markets. In one collection district of Ohio alone upwards of ninety thousand barrels have been accumulated since the war has lasted.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* volunteers the following explanation of the action of the recent monetary conference at Paris:

There is a very great misapprehension of the recent report of the international monetary conference at Paris, in supposing that it was proposing to substitute the gold five franc piece of France for the gold dollar of the United States. The proposition actually submitted for the consideration of the nineteen nations represented, is to reduce the weight of the minimum gold coin of each nation to that of the gold five franc piece of France, each to be nine-tenths fine. The United States dollar and the five francs are, therefore, thus becoming equivalent and coincident, will be mutually convertible. Each will become in effect the monetary unit. A similar result would practically follow from the reduction of the British sovereign in weight and value to twenty-five francs. The conference has not sought or proposed in any way to dispense with any of these three coins of the foreign, nor to adopt French money exclusively as the coin of the world. Each nation is to retain its own names and values for its coins, which are simply to be made uniform in weight and value, to pass side by side, in perfect equality throughout the world without brokerage, brokerage, or other impediment, thereby materially increasing international commerce and intercourse. Nor is the proposed reduction in weight any novel experiment. The act of congress of June, 1857, to facilitate the circulation of the gold coins of the United States, reduced their weight in fine gold nearly six per cent.

The bank statement of New York, says the Evening Post of that city, shows an increase in loans of nearly four millions. The specie has decreased two millions. The most important change is in the legal-tenders, which have declined four and a half millions, the aggregate being sixty-five millions against fifty-nine and a half millions one week ago. This is a large addition to the stock in Liverpool, and if the dispatches are not erroneous, will account for the decline which has set in

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 6		1,000
Received to-day	104	
Received previously	11,231	12,28
		1,280
Exported to day	102	
Exported previously	999	1,060
Stock on hand		1,111

England uses about 220,000,000 pounds of paper annually. France nearly confines 150,000,000, while the United States demand more paper than both these countries combined—440,000,000 pounds.

Accounts from the interior of North Carolina are very unfavorable to the cotton crop.

The boot and shoe market of Boston presents no new feature. There is a moderate demand mostly to jobbing lots and the filling of western and southern orders. The volume of business is hardly up to the seasonable standard, and goods are selling at prices which are not satisfactory, and offer very little margin for the dealer or manufacturer.

The Cincinnati hog packing steadily reduced with a cautious policy on the part of bankers and the general impression is that they will all be wanted before the close of the season. Should, if, as now expected, there is a good supply, merchants demand during the months of October, an important advance on the present prices is probable. That the demand will hold out strong is indicated from the fact that remote distributors are having a good local trade, and that a large amount of goods is going into actual consumption in all the leading centres.

Quite a number of heavy New York and western jobbers have lately gone there to fill up their broken stocks, and what is still more cheering, some of our old southern customers from the gulf ports, so long been missing ever since the outbreak of our civil war, have also reappeared to renew their long suspended business relations.

The leather market remains very quiet, with no demand manifested chiefly to small parcels which are selling at about former prices, and in some cases, a little concession is made to cayers of large lots. Dealers are disposed to operate very cautiously, confining their business to the filling of orders, and will not anticipate their wants at the present high prices.

The fever which has been raging in New Orleans, has driven many merchants from Central Mississippi and Louisiana, who formerly dealt in that city, to visit our market, and their coming has given a fresh impetus to hotel registers in daily increasing numbers. Many of them are now satisfied that this is at all seasons the better market, and will hereafter, and at all times now being established will no doubt prove of much benefit to the city as a general mart.

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